OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,737—New Series.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles.
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	
"Glentromie"...	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
BL ORIENTAL ..	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	11th ,,
BL CLYDE.........	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
BL PENINSULAR.	5500	1000	J Orman	1st Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th ,,
BL PESHAWUR ...	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	22nd ,,
BL OCEANA	6500	1500	P. S. Tomlin.........	29th ,,
· ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves.............	13th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	20th ,,
BL KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson ..	27th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
COROMANDEL.	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	W. Atkinson	24th ,,
THAMES.........	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd September 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

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Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

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SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	20th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Nov.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA...............	On the 8th October 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 23, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE....	G. Nicolich ...	4,200	600	5th Oct.
POSEIDON......	L. Lemesich...	4,200	600	5th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

[illegible] rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

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Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued [illegible] Specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey [illegible] and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd [illegible] BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free [illegible] by the Company's steam launch on the day [illegible]

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA........	E. Deperis ..	4,000	550	10th Nov.

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE.......	E. Perini..	3,800	500	14th Oct.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th Sept. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
BRITANNIA....	Geo. Mitchell	3,069	5 Oct.

THIS vessel will sail as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 21st Sept. 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck.......	4,100	500	4th Nov.
MERTON HALL	J. Hughes.....	4,100	500	4th Dec.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.

KIRBY HALL.............	R. Phillips ...	2,700	300	12th Oct.

This Steamer has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers, at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, Oct. 1, 1889.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

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S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 6th October, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 9th October, and the

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 5th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,269 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,211 tons, on or about 3rd October, and the

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about 10th October, for Zanzibar direct.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 26th October.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 5th October.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "COLABA," 1,903 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 5th October.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks in the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October 1889. Agents.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

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Do. Treble Cane .... ,,	10	8
Do. All Cane .... ,,	13	0
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STUMPS for Boys' use ....Per set	2	8
Do. Plain Polished Ash with Balls ,,	3	12
Do. With Brass Ferrules.............. ,,	6	0
Do. do. and Iron Points... ,,	7	0
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c ....each	13	8
Boy's Set, complete in box..	10	8

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BALLS, Boys,' each Re. 1-8 to............................	2	0
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BATS, Best English make, Men's...........each	7	0
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Do. Ayre's Champion .... ,,	13	4

	Rs.	a.
BALLS, best Flannel covered, Match. per doz.	8	8
Do. do. do. Champion, ,,	9	0
Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect, the best Ball yet introduced .... ,,	12	8
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A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case ....per set	47	
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½ Regulation Club...... each	12	0
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BALLS, Nos. 26, 27, 27½ and 28............per doz.	10	8
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IMPORTANT TO ALL.

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THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.

The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."

The QUININE BITTERS give tone.

QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.

QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.

QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.

QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.

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QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.

QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.

Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.

The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.

QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM ;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore ;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts, I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
T' was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh! distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore ;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore :
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before :
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore ;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating.
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer :
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore ;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis.
I was troubled never more!
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing.
I will give the good advice I received myself before ;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

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WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in battles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.

N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

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Reference for the above can be made to
MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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OUR long experience has taught us that perfection in these complicated Watches can only be arrived at when the mechanism is of the BEST MAKE.

As the above watches are used by many for racing purposes, it will be well understood that cheap and inferior ones are not only *useless* for the purpose, but they are *worse than useless* as being apt to give the horse's time incorrectly, occasioning probably very considerable monetary loss.

We are in a position to ensure better value to a buyer than any other watchmaker, owing to our being able to command the best make of watches to an extent which, we believe, is not obtained by any other watchmaker or importer this side of India.

Our firm being one of the oldest established houses in Bombay, we flatter ourselves we have obtained a reputation of the highest standing since the year 1869.

	Rs.
In Gold heavy Hunting Cases, best movement	550
Do. do. Crystal do. do.	450
Do. do. do. do. fair quality	375
In Silver, heavy Hunting Cases, best movement	300
Do. do. Crystal do. do.	275
Silver Hunting keyless Lever Chronograph Watch	140
Do. Crystal case do. do.	125
Gold plain keyless ¼ Repeater and Chronograph, second quality	580
Gold engine-turned, keyless Crystal *double Chronograph*, of highest quality. Instead of the single independent centre-seconds Needle controlled by the improved triple action, there are two Needles which can be started or stopped, or returned together or separately. Invaluable for timing matches	950
Another useful improvement on the Chronograph is the addition of a Minute-recorder. A small minute-hand is started, stopped, and returned on a dial of its own by the same actions which operate on the centre seconds-hand, highest quality	650
Silver keyless Crystal-face Chronograph, centre seconds and minute-dial, indicating up to thirty, a high-class watch	195
Do. do. do. do. second quality	150

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO. LD.
CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

	Rs.	A.	
Ladies, Real Russia, Oxford Shoes, 1st quality....................................	11	8	per pair.
,, ,, ,, Court Shoes, ,, ...	8	0	,,
,, Glace, Kid Oxford Shoes, ,, ...	12	8	,,
,, ,, Court ,, ,, ...	7	8	,,
,, ,, ,, ,, Jet beaded toes, 1st quality..............	9	0	,,
,, Brown Calf Oxford, Shoes	10	8	,,
,, ,, Court ,, ...	6	8	,,
,, Tan Sued Court Shoes	6	8	,,
,, Slate ,, ,, ...	6	8	,,
,, Tuscan ,, ,, ...	6	8	,,
,, Satin Court Shoes, White, Cream, Blue, Pink, Brown and Black ... from	9	0	,,
,, ,, ,, beaded Toes ....from Rs. 10-8 to	11	8	,,
Children's Black Morrocco Oxford Shoes soft and durable ......from Rs. 4-8 to	7	0	,,
Children's Tan Strap Shoes......................................from Rs. 2-8 to	4	8	,,

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots... Rs. 100.
500 ,, Express, 5 Do. .... Rs. 150. ; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450 ,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder) .... Rs. 65.
500 ,, Do. .... Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
,, COOPER, MADON and Co.,
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS OF BEST AND CHEAPEST
REAL GERMAN CIGARS, TURKISH CIGARETTES, AND REAL MEERSHAUM PIPES,

JUST RECEIVED.

As also of fresh TRICHYS and JAVA CIGARS of choice selected Oakes and Co's Beehives, Ameer do Javas, &c., of best flavour and aroma specially prepared for

MORGAN AND COMPANY,
No. 22, Corner of Medows and Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, to avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25	each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20	,,
MASTIFFS	£20	,,
BOARHOUNDS	£20	,,
BULL DOGS	£20	,,
BULL TERRIERS	£10	,,
FOX TERRIERS	£10	,,
IRISH TERRIERS............................	£10	,,
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS.......	£20	,,
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10	,,

Apply
MR. CHAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
36, Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

FANCY STATIONERY.
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs.	a
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1	4
,, ,, ,, B ,,	,,	1	0
Calico Note and Envelopes............	,,	0	12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	,,	0	12
Do. do. Grey Calico.........	,,	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards...,.......		0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards..................		0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelopes			
Autumn Leaves...		0	12
Ivy Correspondence		1	8
Swallow		1	0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence.................		0	12
Assorted		0	12
Primrose, Bouquet........................	per packet	0	12
Times Correspondence	,,	0	12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	,,	0	12
4 O'Clock Correspondence	,,	0	12
Cinderella		0	12
Canvas Shell		0	12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0	12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2	4
Revolving Cabinet..	,,	5	0
Fascination Cabinet	,,	6	0
Saratoga Cabinet		3	0
Three Volume Cabinet....................................		4	0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3	0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Old Saxon Correspondence	,,	0	12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0	12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0	12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes.....		0	12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0	12

NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEAS.

Further consignments of these
HIGH-CLASS TEAS
FROM THE KANGRA VALLEY TO HAND.

	Re.	a.	
ORANGE PEKOE	1	2	per lb.
UNIVERSAL MIXTURE, consisting of Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, and Broken Pekoe, with a small quanity of fine Young Hyson	0	14	,,
PEKOE..	0	13	,,
BROKEN PEKOE	0	12	,,
BROKEN TEA..................................	0	10	,,

In handsome leaden packets of one pound each, and Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and upwards.

SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, and CLUBS.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
Sole Agents.
32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE AT CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

ONE Light and Stylish self-driving PARK PHAETON with patent Brake, nearly new, fitted for one or pair of ponies or galloways, by Windover, London.

One Light and neat English-built MAIL PHAETON, in very good repair, the property of a gentleman. Price Rs. 550.

One Canoe-shaped BAROUCHE, by Laurie and Marner, in good order.

Second-hand Single and Double-seated BROUGHAMS and LANDAUS, used in England.

New English-built VICTORIAS by different makers.

Good respectable Carriages and Horses let out by the day and month.

Glass, Crockery, and Furniture for Sale and Hire.

TO BE LET,

From 1st November next, a HOUSE on Malabar Hill, Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of Surgeon-Major Parakh.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H.M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.

FIXED DEPOSITS received.

FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.

INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.

PAY and PENSIONS realised.

PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

PACKAGES landed and shipped.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.

ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life.

SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED ON FRIDAY, the 4th instant, being Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

A BARGAIN.

FOR SALE—One 18-feet square S. P. Tent, with 3 feet Bhoots, enlarged Bathroom, Divisional Curtain, &c., only pitched eight times, cost Rs. 918. Carpets worn, otherwise in perfect order. Price Rs. 700, landed at Amraoti Railway Station. For further particulars apply to

J. PREVOST,
Forest Department, Ellichpur, Berar.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company, and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS on the most favourable terms.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.,
Agents.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 45 (forty-five) per share (free of Income Tax), being at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, will be paid on and after the 7th instant, to the shareholders of the Company whose names stood on the Register on the 24th September 1889, on production of share-certificates.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 2nd October 1889.

UNSURPASSABLE FIRM
FOR
EUROPEAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

MESSRS. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO. beg most respectfully to inform the READING PUBLIC that owing to the constantly increasing number of Subscribers on their Roll, they are able to always have on hand NUMBERLESS Spare Copies of all SELECT NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES for IMMEDIATE SUPPLY. They are happy in taking this opportunity to sincerely thank their NUMEROUS SUBSCRIBERS, here as well as Up-country, for their VALUED PATRONAGE. It hardly needs mention that ever since their establishment in 1864 they have been enjoying UNIMPEACHABLE REPUTATION, and the INCREASING Patronage sufficiently speaks for their RELIABILITY, also for the REGULARITY and PROMPTNESS with which they attend ALL ORDERS, SMALL or LARGE.

Out of Numerous Testimonials they have been receiving every day one may be given as under :—

Bombay Club, 20th September, 1889.

. . . . I have the pleasure to state that you have carried out PROMPTLY and SATISFACTORILY your first contract for the supply of EUROPEAN PERIODICALS and NEWSPAPERS to the CLUB during the past six months.—Yours, &c.,

JAS. B. HAWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
26, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 63 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHEN it is remembered that a Life Assurance Contract may not fail to be fulfilled for a quarter or even half a century after being entered into, it will be readily understood how important it is to the Policy-holder that the past record as well as the present management of the Office should be of the highest possible character. The Standard has a long record of past good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £6,800,000; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

Bombay Branch :
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.

N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTICES.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

NOTICE.

MR. R. H. S. ISAACS has been AUTHORIZED to SIGN our Firm from this date.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 12th Sept. 1889.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE COWASJEE DINSHAW LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

THE Library has been removed to more extensive and airy premises in Bank Street, near the Bank of Bombay, and above Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers, 2nd floor.

Members are requested to go to the new Building from Wednesday, 2nd instant.

KAIKOBAD COWASJEE DINSHAW,
Hon. Sectry. and Treasr.
1st October, 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, Tenders for the supply up to 250 tons of best quality Moulmein or Rangoon Teak Log Timber for early delivery.

Tenders to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the Raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipment, showing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 1st October 1889.

THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 (Fifty) per share will be PAID on and after THURSDAY, the 3rd October 1889, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose name stood on the Company's Register on the 28th day of September 1889, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Directors,
A.W. CAMPBELL,
Chief Agent.
Bombay, September 28, 1889.

THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE above Company is now prepared to SUPPLY BLANKETS, BROAD-CLOTHS, and other WOOLLEN GOODS, in all colours and dimenions. Samples and prices on application to the undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAWNPORE.

THE Company having completed its third Mill, which contains 1,213 looms, or more than three times as many as the next largest mill in Northern India, are now prepared to undertake orders for cotton cloths at reduced rates.

The Company's Tent Branch having also been enlarged, orders for Tents, except Patent Tents, will be executed

AT ACTUAL COST.

As the object of maintaining this branch is solely to utilize the cloth made on the Company's premises, the Company deem it advisable to undertake this work in future at actual cost, and the public are invited to ascertain and compare this Company's rates with those of other Manufacturers, before placing orders for tents for the ensuing season.

All particulars on application to the Manager.

THE JADOWJEE RAGHOWJEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 41, Waudby Road, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of October, at 3 p.m., for the following purposes :—

1st. To adopt the Directors' Report and statement of accounts made up to the 30th June 1889.

2nd. To confirm the appointment of a Director.

3rd. To elect a Director in place of the one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration

5th. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd instant to 7th October 1889, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
શુદરદાસ સામજીની કુમપની.
SOONDERDAS SHAMJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents,
The Jadowjee Raghowjee Manufacturing Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

MODY DADABHOY SHAPURJEE, a Portuguese subject and resident of Damaun, died at Damaun aforesaid on the 25th July 1889, leaving behind him considerable immoveable and moveable property, the latter consisting, among other things, of promissory notes of the Government of India, Bonds of the Port Trust of Bombay, and other negotiable Securities last endorsed to the said deceased.

All persons are hereby warned against receiving in mortgage, buying, or otherwise in any way dealing with any of the above described property without the consent of the Undersigned; and if they do so, it shall be at their own risk and peril.

MODY HOMUSJEE MANOCKJEE.
Bombay, 30th September 1889.

THE PLANTATION WORKS CIGAR FACTORY.
PROPRIETOR, W. YOUNG,

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LATE CAMPBELL & CO.'S FACTORY, DINDIGAL, S. INDIA.

I GUARANTEE to supply CIGARS of the Finest Manufacture from Borneo, Java, and Dindigal Tobacco. Price list and samples free on application to the Proprietor.

"Borneo Excelsior," Nos. 1, 2, & 3, MY SPECIAL BRAND.

"Alberts," Nos. 1, 2, & 3. "Star of India," Nos. 1, 2, & 3. "Lady Manilla"	Manufactured from highly flavoured Dindigal Tobacco.

THE KUTCH MANDVI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 3rd October 1889, at 2 p.m., at the registered office of the Company, 93, Bazar Gate Street, in Mr. Ebjee Sivjee's house, to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the statement of audited accounts and Directors' Report up to 30th June 1889.

2. To elect a Director in place of one who is retiring by rotation, or to abolish his place.

3. To appoint an Auditor, and to fix his remuneration for the ensuing year.

4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 25th September to the 3rd October both days inclusive.

By order,
ખતાઉ જીવનદાસની કંપની.
i. e. KHATAU JIVANDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Teasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 23rd September 1889.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866, Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of THOMAS EDWARD BLAND, late of No. 4, Onslow Villas, South Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, a Captain in Her Majesty's 20th Regiment (Lancaster Fusiliers), European, deceased (who died at Bombay on or about the 20th day of February 1889, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION with a copy of his Will annexed of whose Property and Credits were on the 9th day of September 1889 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to AUGUSTUS AYSHFORD CONROY and RICHARD SUEADE BROWN, of Bombay, Attorneys of the said Court and two of the constituted Attorneys of HENRY CUSTANCE and FREDERICK AUGUSTUS KNIGHT DOYLE, the executors named in the said will for their use and benefit, and limited until they or either of them shall obtain Probate of the said Will granted to them or either of them to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency are required to send to the Undersigned, Solicitors for the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sueade Brown on their behalf at their office in Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or about the first day of November 1889, as after that date the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sueade Brown, as such administrators, will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said Henry Custance and Frederick Augustus Knight Doyle as the persons thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said Assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 11th day of September 1889

HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Administrators' Solicitors.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
1825	£988,156
1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972		8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age ; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life ; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner ?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum ?

Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be aeredit to 40, 45'55, or 60.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY, VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

TRADE "SANITAS' MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals.
Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84. Paris 1885. Antwerp 1886.
PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATON
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet*.
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.
THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRATLY
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

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Bombay, 1st Aug. 1889.

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—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	958¾
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai .	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	165

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000		1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	500	R	350
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100		90
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld...	1,000	500	500	...	300
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co..	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co..	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	535
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	430
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000		630
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	700
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mf'g. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 50	1,210
City of Bombay Mf'g. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	1,000
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	700
Connaught Mills Ld..	840	0	500	Rs. 1	645
Coorla S. & W. Ld. ..	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	465
David Mills Co., Ld. ..	1,600	500	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	500
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 2	665
Framjee Petit S. and Mf'g. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	550
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co.	700	150	15	Rs. 20	130
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Guzerat S. & W. Co.,	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld........	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	790
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	...	662½
Hingunghat Mill Co.,	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	725
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	725
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950xd
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,360	600	5	Rs. 2	527½
Jamshed Mfg. Co.,	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	305
James Greaves Mill	1,320	500	500	Rs. 2	685
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original..	600	500			100
Increased ...	1,483	25	2	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld....	..	900	1,000	–	785
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	945
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	620
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	605
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	000	1,000	Rs. 20	900xd
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	10	Rs. 5	149
Madras United S.	500½		1,000	Rs. 100	1,900x
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	500
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	117½
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,650
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1145
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	100	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	675
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000	...	250
Oriental S & W Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 10	382½
People of India S. ..	1,000	50	250	Rs.	65
Presidency Mills Co.,	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,060
Prince of Wales S. ..	2,189		125		30
Queen S. & W. Co.,	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	795
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ..	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,125
Sassoon S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	500	500	...	500
Sholapore S. & W. Co .		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,300
Soonderdas S. & W	650	1,000	1,006	Rs. 35	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	275
Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	390
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	735xd
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld..	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Veeramgaum S. & Mfg	800	500	500		..
Western India S. ..	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	525

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G I. P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,100
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	,000	Rs. 20	415
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	137½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	415
East India Press Co...	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	..		230
Fort Press Co............	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,475
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	415
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	410
Manmar Manfg. Co....	1,000	250	250	Rs. 25	202½xd
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	467½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 50	555
New Indian Press......	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	95
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)........	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	465
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co......	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press..........	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	600
Khamgaum Manfg. Co	400		250		250nl

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	875xd
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales.......	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible] Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	202
	750	150	150	p.ct	152
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	140
[illegible] Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld......		00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	615
Bombay Ice Co., Ld...	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	79
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,525
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	885
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	300
Cooper, Madon Ld ...	3,000	100	100	Rs.	10
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	470n
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.........	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld...	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	385
Marcks & Co., Ld.......	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.........	300	100	100	13 p.c.	60
Napier Foundry	500	100	100	...	90nl
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld......	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.......	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	99
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	85
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	10½
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,250
Thacker & Co., Ld.....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	35
M. Mody & Co...					48

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-12-6
Carolas .... ,,	247
Mexican Dollars .... ,,	224
Five-Franc Pieces .... ,,	286
Bar Silver, 17½ be terness .... ,,	106-7-6
Gold Leaf .... ,,	23-7
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch......... ,,	23-9
Australian Gold, 100 touch .... ,,	23-9
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch .... ,,	23-8
Pekin do. .... ,,	23-5

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	98-3-4
Four-and-a-half per cent....................................	102½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	106
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate....	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872..........................	..
City of Paris Loan	232
Port Trust Bonds..	96½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks.....	On demand	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight.	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do do...	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do....	1s. 4½d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do...	1s. 4 17-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4 21-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do...	1s. 4 9-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs............	3 Do do....	74½
Do.	6 Do. do...	175⅝
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-4
Do.	60 days do...	99⅝
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do...	99⅝
China	60 Do. do...	222

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 1st October, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·833
Temperature of the Air	79·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·1
Dew [illegible]	74·8
[illegible] umidity of Air	·855
[illegible] loudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	7·8
[illegible] temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day)....	83·9
do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	75·0
[illegible] tions of Wind.* ..SSE, ESE, S, SSW,	WSW.
[illegible] wind in 24 hours*	309
[illegible]	0·05
[illegible] g month	0·05
[illegible] year	64·09
[illegible] f rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd October	0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Execution of Telee Gully Murderer, 7 a.m.
Kutch Mandavi Steam Navigation Company, 2 p.m.
Jadowjee Manufacturing Company, 3 p.m.
Dinner and Dance, Bombay Yacht Club.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Kt. of St. John (s) and Iran (s), from Cardiff ; Melpomene (s), Hongkong ; and Purulia (s), Persian Gulf.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Karagola (s), for Kurrachee, &c. ; and Landaura (s), Galle.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Melpomene entered, and the steamers Landaura and Brindisi left the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 28th September 1889 shows a decrease of Rs. 1,17,418 in receipts.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The following is the statement for the month of September :—Daily average attendance, 22,249 ; admissions, 2,674 ; prevailing diseases, fever and dysentery.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—Rama Khundoo, the tindal of a prow, reports having been run down and swamped by a patamar on Tuesday off Cross Island. The prow at the time was laden with barrels of water for conveyance to Cross Island. The crew of the prow were picked up by the patamar and put on shore in safety.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Luximon Umroota, a coachman, residing at Armenian Lane, Fort, reports the theft of five pieces of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 30, from his stable on Tuesday last.—Ally Mahomed Goorubsha, residing on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, reports theft of property, valued at Rs. 35, from his room some time during Monday night last.

THEFT AT KEMP AND CO.—Mr. John Bristed, manager of Messrs. Kemp and Co., charged Waman Thanajee and another man, who were both employed in the firm, with stealing a quantity of sugar and sundry other articles, the property of the firm. The complainant stated that it had been suspected that petty thefts were being committed, and that the police had been communicated with. On Tuesday evening the two accused were arrested while going home with the property in question in their possession. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to three and two months' rigorous imprisonment each respectively.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Purbadavie Road, Mahim, respecting the death of Dhakoo Ragoo, aged 40 years. Deceased was a labourer in the Municipality. About two months ago he was bitten on the left foot by a dog while he was at work in DeLisle Road. He remained at home for two days, and returned to his work as the bite had healed. About 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning he, it appears, awoke screaming, and began biting everything that was within his reach. The neighbours came in, and he tried to bite at them. He was unable to take food or water, and he had frequent spasms and frothed at the mouth. He died at 5 o'clock on Tuesday evening. The verdict was that the death of Dhakoo Ragoo was caused by hydrophobia.

THE WORST PAYING RAILWAY IN INDIA.—The Marmagao Railway receipts for the first six months of the current year are set down at Rs. 3,21,534, showing an increase of Rs. 1,01,000 over the first six months of the previous year. No note of expenses has been annexed to the return, but if 60 per cent. were to be deducted for expenditure, according to Mr. Sawyer's calculation, there will be a net profit of Rs. 1,92,920, which, when doubled, will give Rs. 3,85,840 as the net profit for a whole year to be set against a million of rupees to be paid as yearly interest on the capital already spent. By a rough calculation, it appears, that the Marmagao Railway Company earns less than 2 per cent., while the rate of interest it pays is 5 and 6 per cent. respectively. Thus the Marmagao Railway may be put down as the least paying enterprise of all the railway companies in India.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court a mill labourer, named Dhondia Luximan, was charged by Inspector Nolan before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a metal watch, valued at Rs. 14, the property of Estephen Lobo, from his residence at Parel Road on Tuesday last. The accused Dhondia, it appears, on Tuesday morning went to the house of complainant to get a letter written, and immediately after he left, the complainant missed his watch, which he had left hanging on a nail in the wall of his room. Lobo reported his loss to the police and got Dhondia arrested. He also recovered the stolen watch from Bhoora Weesta, a tailor, with whom Dhondia had left the watch in view of some money that was due to the tailor by Dhondia, the accused. On pleading guilty to the charge accused was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

MALAD STATION OF THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—A new station on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, known as the Malad station, between Borivli and Goregaon, was opened on Monday last in the presence of a large concourse of the inhabitants of the locality and the surrounding hamlets and villages. The first morning train which entered the station was welcomed with cheers, and fireworks and other demonstrations of joy were manifested. Three cheers were given for Mr. Braz de Souza and Mr. Shantaram Narayen, who had been very active in inducing the railway authorities to open the station. Mr. De Souza, who was present, was presented with bouquets and garlands of flowers, and sweetmeats were distributed, according to the custom of the East Indians of Salsette, as a symbol of joy and happiness. These demonstrations were but a prelude to festivities that are to be held in the place on the 6th inst., and preparations are being made on a grand scale under the direction of Mr. Bonifacio Ferreira, a public-spirited resident of Manoree.

A DISHONEST VICTORIA DRIVER.—Yesterday a hack victoria driver, named Khondia Gungajee, was charged by Inspector Nolan at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing three silk handkerchiefs, valued at Rs. 4-2, the property of Harry Brewer, cook of the Troopship Malabar, on Tuesday night last. Brewer, it appears, purchased the three handkerchiefs, besides two shawls, at a shop in the market, and tied them up in a bundle. He then engaged the accused's victoria and went out for a drive, placing the bundle in the victoria. He went on to the Bombay Hotel at Camateepoora, where he left the bundle in the victoria in charge of the driver and went into the hotel. After remaining there a short while, he drove out again. Some time afterwards the accused said his horse was tired and asked to be paid his fare. Brewer paid the fare and took the bundle containing the handkerchiefs and shawls, giving it to a boy and discharged the victoria. After the accused had driven away, Brewer noticed that his bundle had been untied, and on looking into it, found the three handkerchiefs missing. He at once reported the matter to the police, who traced the accused at his stable in Cammateepoora, and on searching the loft, where accused was found sleeping, the handkerchiefs were found in his possession. Khondia pleaded not guilty to the charge, and in his defence stated that he found the handkerchiefs lying in his victoria, but said nothing about it to anybody. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held this evening at Bandora at half-past eight on the lower floor of Bandora House; late Marine Hotel. The Rev. Fawcett Shaw will preach. All are cordially invited to attend.

A HYDERABAD paper is informed that Sir Asman Jah, K.C.I.E., is having erected a large hall at Ajmere, near the tomb of a celebrated and much-venerated Mahomedan saint, at an expense of something like Rs. 30,000. Several thousands of pilgrims yearly resort to the shrine of the saint, and for these there is at present no place where they can meet. The Minister is also having built a monster iron cooking apparatus, sufficient to feed many hundreds of persons at one time, at a further cost of about Rs. 6,000.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslowe's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

ARREST BEFORE JUDGMENT.

BHUGWANDAS WASSONJEE VS PERAJ COLJEE AND MOOLJEE PERAJ.

IN connection with a suit brought by the plaintiff, the defendants were arrested by virtue of a warrant of arrest before judgment. Plaintiff stated that both defendants were about to leave the jurisdiction and thus defeat his claim against them.

The Judge asked the defendants if it was true they wanted to run away from their creditors.

The first defendant said he was a man with a large family, and could not well do such a thing. He had no intention whatever of running away.

His Lordship ordered them to furnish security, or they would be sent to jail.

The defendants promised to find security and were told to go and do so.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

SORA SEWAYA POCHATE VS. LINGAMABAI BALLABAI.

The defendant, a Camattee woman, was arrested and placed before his lordship for contempt of an order of the court. It appears that in a suit filed by the plaintiff and heard before Mr. Justice Parsons, his lordship decreed that the defendant should pull down certain masonry walls and remove certain beams which projected over the plaintiff's house in Camateepoora. Plaintiff stated that the order of the court had not been carried out.

The defendant said she had done all that the Court had ordered her to do.

Mr. Walker, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, put in the affidavit of an engineer, who stated that the decree had not been carried out.

The defendant maintained she had carried out the orders since the engineer had seen the place eight or nine days ago.

His Lordship ordered her to be detained by the Sheriff till enquiries should be made as to the true state of affairs, warning the woman that if it were found that she disobeyed the order of the Court she would be sent to jail.

DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR COMPANY.

THE following is the report of the Directors of the above Company for the year just closed :—

The past year has been an unfortunate one for the Company. The very sad death of Mr. John Young Lang, chairman and originator of the Company, was followed a few months afterwards by the insolvency of Messrs. Lang Moir & Co., the Company's secretaries and treasurers. Although the Directors and shareholders had reasons for expecting at the beginning of last year's work that things would prosper, the result has turned out to be disappointing. On the insolvency of Messrs. Lang and Co., the Directors were placed in circumstances of considerable difficulty, but after some negotiations the difficulty was got rid of by Messrs. Lang Moir and Co. resigning their appointment. Messrs. Volkart Brothers were then appointed secretaries and treasurers in their place, with the sanction of the shareholders. The new secretaries and treasurers took over charge of the Company's business on the 15th August last. The result of taking the accounts for the past year up to 30th June 1889 shows a loss of Rs. 16,608-1-7. It should be stated that as Mr. Weber, one of the auditors, was away from Bombay, the Directors appointed in his place Mr. Pestonjee S. Kharegat and asked him to specially report with regard to the accounts. He finds that the loss is partly accounted for by forward sales of flour at low rates, and subsequent purchases of wheat at high rates. He is also of opinion that some portion of the last year's loss ought to have fallen on the pervious year—that is the year ending 30th June 1888. The aggregate cost of wheat purchased during the past year was Rs. 5,72,114-9 against Rs. 4,80,798-2 for the year ending 30th June 1888. The total sales and stock in hand, &c., amounted for the past year to Rs. 6,45,686-3-10. The total sales and stock in hand up to 30th June 1888 amounted to Rs. 5,54,802-8-4. Having regard to these figures, the Company's business for the past year should have proved more remunerative. Great care ought to be exercised in purchases of wheat and in so adjusting the price of flour sold that the result shall secure a net profit to the Company. During the past year these points have not been sufficiently attended to at Delhi, and hence to some extent the unfavorable result of the past year's working. The Directors believe that the change which has taken place in the arrangement and conduct of the Company's business will be of distinct advantage to the shareholders. A different system has been adopted for purchasing wheat and selling flour, and a stricter agreement than the one previously in force has been entered into between the Directors and the present secretaries and treasurers. The present secretaries and treasurers have only had a limited opportunity of ascertaining what the future prospects of success in working the Company's business at present are, but they have reported that though the price of wheat is not very favorable, and although the season has not arrived when flour is at its best demand in Delhi, the Company's flour is being sold at a margin of profit, and that a saving in expenditure is also being effected. Altogether, they anticipate that the present year will be a favorable one and that there are good hopes of the Company doing an increasing business both at Delhi and in exports. The mill is insured for Rs. 2,86,000. Mr F. Y. Smith and Mr. Chubildass Lulloobhoy retire from the office of directors, but are eligible for re-election.

HIGH COURT—OCTOBER 3.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For hearing on exception to Commissioner's report.

164-76—Little, S,F and N—William Loudon vs Khatao Raoji and others. L S F and N ; P, G and S ; and B and H.—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

382-88—Hore, C and B—Nurbadabai and another vs Tejbai, Thakurdas, D and C.—Part heard.

285-89—Ardesir, H and D—Amirchund Panalal vs Ganeshlal Sobhagmal—Pestonji and R.

For examination of witnesses.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882, and in the matter of the Oriental Oil and Flour Manufacturing Co., Ld., Vussonji Khimji and another, Petitioners.—Jefferson, B., D. and K.

Long Cause.

134-89—Tyabji and D—Dhurrumchund Oodeychund vs. Goolamhoosein Soomar and another—Thakurdas. D. and C., and in person.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

281-88—Pestonji and R—Nihalchund Girdhurlal vs Motichund Hurruckchund—Payne G and S Part heard.

43-89—Hore C and B—Bai Dahi vs Korji Soorji—Jefferson B D and K.

Defended New Long Cause.

415-89—Hore C and B—Jaitha Narronji vs Damodher Goculdas and others—Thakurdas D and K.

Postponed Long Causes.

294-88—Payne G and S—G G Jeffert vs Reckchund Motta—Jefferson, B D and K.

440-86—Payne G and S—Goredhun Purshotum vs Goculdas Vulubdas and others—Mansuklal, D and J.

230-89—Hore C and B—Hunsraj Soorji vs Megbai and another.

132-89—Tyabji and D—Lallji Doongersey and another vs Mahomed Ismail Muckba—Nanu and H.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending on 27th Sept. :—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jabalpur	66	86	Nassick	13	35
Raver	24	71	Deolalee	16	91
Nimbora	23	40	Ghoti..................	65	29
Bhadli	18	61	Nargaon	16	45
Jalgaon..............	24	57	Warrengaon.........	26	0
Sirsoli	20	92	Hoodgi	26	23
Mhasawad	26	12	Mohol	22	91
Maheji	22	48	Madha	24	13
Pachora..............	27	9	Barsi Road	16	70
Kasgaon	22	72	Keim	19	8
Naidongri	24	80	Jehur.................	14	84
Challisgaon	26	1	Pomalwari	17	80
Nandgaon............	24	46	Dexal.................	18	36
Munmar	19	88	Lanowli..............	151	40
Lassalgaon	14	78	Dhond	12	63
Kerwadi	6	42	Talegaon	29	10

THE three large steamers Tuetonic, City of New York, and City of Rome sailed from the Mersey on Wednesday, the 11th, taking with them to New York nearly 4,000 passengers, a number never carried before by three steamers in one day. The whole of the passenger space in the three vessels was occupied.

MENTHODYNE relieves headache and neuralgic pains, Re. 1, PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard :—

RE MAGANLAL COOVERJEE.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, insolvent was granted an interim order and leave to amend the schedule.

RE DYAL RUTTONSEE THAKERSEY.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order, which was granted.

RE MANOCKJEE EDULJEE TODIWALLA.

Mr. Lang, for a creditor, appeared to oppose an application for an interim order on behalf of the insolvent.

Mr. Mankar, who appeared for the insolvent, said his client was not in Court.

The judge said the insolvent appeared to have left for Damaun with liabilities amounting to Rs. 92,000 and no assets ; and his lordship doubted whether, under such circumstances, he was entitled to an interim order.

Mr. Mankar said his client was expected shortly to return to Bombay.

The Judge said, as the Official Assignee required the insolvent's attendance in connection with a large mortgaged property, it would be better to grant the application.

Mr. Lang said he could not, under the circumstances, oppose the application.

His lordship granted an interim order for a fortnight.

RE RANCHORLAL MAGANLAL.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. An extension for three months was granted, the insolvent having served notices to all his creditors.

RE MEHERALI SOMAR.

Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of the insolvent, moved absolute the rule *nisi* granted by his lordship on the 28th August last to enter up satisfaction on the schedule. There was no opposition, and the rule was made absolute.

RE EDMOND DE SILVA ALIAS EDMOND SOMERS.

The insolvent appeared in person for his discharge. His lordship remarked that this was his third insolvency, and from the present schedule the major portion of his debts appeared to have been contracted with Marwarees. The discharge was therefore adjourned for a year.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Jervino M. Rodrigues, Andajee Kanojee Morday, Sorabjee Rustomjee Padarkhanawalla, Aminabee, widow, Babajee Balkrishna Survey, Umerjee Hurjee Thucker, Cawasjee Nanabhoy Cooper, Ardesir Cawasjee Joga, Hakimjee Bhaijee Bora, Kuleef Bhuda, Surti Khoti, Kusru Nuli Memon, Luxmon Macund Kolkur, Sebastian Francis Affonso, Narayen Atmaram Saker Donday, Abdul Currim Divani Divai, and Saku, a woman.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 30.

Hunt, Major, Ms, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Lawley, Capt, Ms, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Carew, Lieut, Ms, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Haig, Lieut, Ms, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Liebert, Lieut, Ms, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Crawley, Lieut, Ms, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Spraggett, Hony Lieut, Bo, 2nd Gloster, off leave.

OCTOBER 1.

White, Lieut, Bo, R A, on leave, from Neemuch.
Connel, Lieut, Bo, R H A, on leave, from Mhow.
Marker, 2nd Lieut, Bo, 2nd Rl Lanc Regt, return from duty, from Deolali.

OCTOBER 2.

Anderson, Capt, Bl, RA, on leave, from Saugor.
Lawrence, Major, Bl, District Staff, on leave, from Jubulpore.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 1.

Clark, S Condr, Bo, Ordce Dept, from leave, to Kirkee.
Waller, Condr Bl, Ordce Dept, from leave, to Cawnpore.
Westropp, Capt, Bo, Comt Dept, on duty, to Poona.

OCTOBER 2.

Thatcher, Capt, Bo, D A A G for Musketry, on inspn duty, to Kurrachee.
Kavanagh, Sub I A C, on inspn duty, to Kurrachee.
Blanchard, Major, Bo, 12th Bo Infy, from leave, to Ahmedabad.
Hamilton, 2nd Lieut, Bo, S Foresters, to join, to Satara.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, Bo Vol R Corps.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1889.

1. The weekly Thursday drill in the Town Hall will commence at 8-30 p.m. to-night. N. C. Officers and members are requested to attend, as there will be drill for trained Volunteers as well as squad drill for recruits.

2. Drills for cadets will be carried out as follows, viz. :—

Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p. m.

St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 p. m.

Indo-British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p. m.

St. Mary's College, Tuesdays at 4-15 p.m., and Thursdays at 7-15 a. m.

Cathedral High School and John Connon School, Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-15 p. m.

3. On and after this date arms and accoutrements will be issued to members of the corps at headquarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.

4. The Brigadier-General Commanding the district has given orders that if any arms or accoutrements are found to be in bad order, they are to be at once removed from the custody of the Volunteers who may be in possession of them at the time.

5. Vol B. S. Reuben, F Co., is granted six months' leave of absence from this date.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain.
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

Bombay, October 2nd, 1889.

2. There will be Carbine drill at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday.)

3. The orders for Saturday next are hereby cancelled. There will be no parade that day.

4. Leave of absence for one year from 28th Sept. 1889 is granted to Gunner F. A. Spencer.

5. The undermentioned gentlemen have been admitted honorary members of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery :—Messrs. Thomas Lee and John Hammett.

6. The rules and prospectus of the Indian Rifle Association (late W. I. R. A.) for 1889 having been received can be seen at Head-Quarters. Matches to be fired off between 10th September and 31st December 1889.

7. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Battery :—No. 140 Gr. James Munday.

By Order,
J SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, Bo. V. A.

THERE seems to exist a good deal of judicial friction at Kasur, a town situated about 30 miles from Lahore. There is a Muhammadan Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner and a Hindu Extra Assistant Commissioner in the town, and these functionaries, it is alleged, cannot agree. Several complaints have of late been made against the Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner, which have caused vindictive feelings between the Hindu and Muhammadan subordinate officials. The Muhammadan population of the town have, moreover, raised their voice against the alleged maladministration of the whole judicial work of the town, and have begged the Deputy Commissioner at Lahore to appoint a European Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioner at Kasur to put matters right in the event of the present Hindu Extra Assistant Commissioner retiring from the service. The Muhammadan Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner is a very old servant of the Government and has during the 25 years of his service filled high judicial appointments in the Punjab, and the Muhammadans beg that he should now be given a higher position in the town.

THE *Methodist Record* asserts that for the Civil Service Dress Ball held at Poona last month a Bombay firm supplied Rs. 2,000 worth of champagne.

DANDELION COFFEE, specially adapted for the Dyspeptic and Bilious, Re. 1-4, PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, Oct. 2.—Observations taken at 8a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32 °), and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and – that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature in Shade.						Rainfall.		
	8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Past 24 hours.	Since 16th May to date.	Variation 16th May to date.
Delhi ...	29·913	+ ·111	× ·080	Calm	1	77·7	97·0	72·1	—1·3	71	2	...	24·40	—1·98
Agra ...	29·974	× ·094	× ·127	S E	2	82·7	96·5	77·0	+3·1	73	7	0·18	23·12	—6·22a
Allahabad ...	29·933	+ ·081	+ ·098	E N E	2	85·8	95·9	78·6	+4·3	70	6	...	31·23	—0·93b
Jhansi ...	29·941	× ·071	× ·112	N	2	82·5	93·5	79·9	×6·4	71	5	...	27·87	—8·24
Jacobabad ...	29·919	+ ·105	× ·104	E	2	74·6	101·4	66·9	—3·2	60	...	...	3·91	+1·02
Karachi ...	29·946	+ ·111	× ·075	N N W	7	73·9	87·6	70·9	—4·3	90	...	...	3·11	—3·20
Ajmere ...	29·951	+ ·056	+ ·060	Calm	2	76·3	96·8	72·6	×4·0	82	2	...	21·86	+0·63a
Deesa ...	29·940	+ ·044	+ ·059	S S E	4	82·2	97·3	71·3	—1·0	60	2	...	27·58	—1·05
Rajkot ...	29·956	+ ·081	× ·069	N W	5	78.3	92·4	69·3	—2·4	65	3	...	25·83	—3·61
Neemuch ...	29·971	+ ·068	+ ·082	Calm	1	76·6	91·8	72·6	+3·9	80	8	...	31·44	+0·84c
Indore ...	29·980	+ ·047	+ ·095	Calm	1	78·2	83·1	70·5	×0·8	79	5	...	25·72	—7·36
Saugor ...	29·943	× ·033	× ·056	S S W	5	77·2	89·3	72·6	+2·6	82	5	...	54·09	—13·99
Jubbulpore ...	29·978	+ ·069	+ ·103	Calm	1	78·3	86·4	71·6	+0·8	76	2	0·02	...	...
Hoshangabad...	29·966	+ ·020	+ ·077	E	2	76·9	86·3	72·7	+0·1	91	10	0·02	49·37	—5·35
Khandva ...	29·968	+ ·024	+ ·092	S	1	76·8	88·2	74·2	+2·0	93	7	...	25·96	—4·55
Raipur ...	29·932	+ ·040	+ ·085	E	4	80·6	90·0	74·6	+0·3	79	4	...	42·76	—6·24
Nagpur ...	29·952	+ ·033	+ ·093	Calm	2	80·2	89·2	74·1	×1·5	81	2	...	34·69	—10·46
Amraoti ...	29·958	+ ·032	+ ·099	S E	2	81·6	88·1	73·8	+2·4	77	4	0·50	25·75	—6·08d
Akola ...	29·967	+ ·041	+ ·090	S E	3	78·9	85·5	72·2	—0·1	87	3	...	29·72	—1·95
Surat ...	29·988	+ ·062	+ ·095	S W	L	81·1	88.1	74·0	—0·7	78	10	0·02	39·28	—2·11b
Malegaon ...	29·971	+ ·054	+ ·066	N N E	3	77·5	87·4	70·7	—0·1	77	3	...	13·88	—8·61
Bombay ...	29·980	+ ·046	+ ·075	E S E	12	78·2	83·9	76·0	—0·2	84	7	0·01	64·09	—10·80
Poona ...	30·007	+ ·043	+ ·082	Calm	5	73·2	86·0	66·9	—2·6	79	6	...	23·73	+1·92
Sholapur ...	29·995	+ ·031	+ .095	W	7	77·2	90·2	70·5	—0·3	77	5	...	25·21	—3·10
Ratnagiri ...	29·989	+ ·052	+ ·096	S E	4	79·8	85·9	73·4	—0·1	87	...	...	105·11	—0·65
Belgaum ...	30·005	+ ·049	+ ·079	W S W	2	69·8	80·8	61·9	—4·1	87	1	...	45·82	+7·48
Goa ...	29·990	+ ·058	...	Calm	2	79·0	85·0	76·0	...	95	...	...	91·54	...
Karwar ...	29·999	+ ·051	+ ·074	N E	2	75·1	84·2	71·8	—1·6	94	2	...	173·09	+55·28
Mangalore ...	29·978	+ ·036	+ ·046	N	2	77·4	85·3	75·9	—1·8	93	10	0·03	111·91	—1·64
Calicut ...	29·997	+ ·031	+ ·040	Calm	8	78·6	85·8	77·0	...	90	10	...	92·29	+1·28
Cochin ...	30·002	+ ·042	+ ·046	Calm	M	78·4	85·3	76·1	+1·7	82	10	...	67·44	—20·32
Bangalore ...	29·991	+ ·001	+ ·098	S S E	2	68·6	81·8	67·9	+2·2	91	8	...	28·77	+6·73
Secunderabad .	29·988	+ ·024	+ ·095	S E	3	78·5	87·7	72·3	+1·2	76	2	...	25·71	—0·27
Masulipatam ...	29·934	+ ·045	+ ·076	S	...	89·7	93·2	76·9	—0·3	80	5	...	34·78	—9·91e
Bellary ...	29·999	+ ·003	+ ·117	W	3	79·0	90·5	72·4	—0·1	76	5	...	16·49	—5·15
Cuddapah ...	29·940	+ ·003	...	E S E	...	83·8	93·7	78·0	...	68	...	..	33·76	—14·24
Madras ...	29·948	+ ·034	+ ·036	S S E	8	86·8	94·3	80·0	+3·5	75	7	...	16·28	—1·09
Coimbatore ...	30·030	+ ·045	+ ·080	S	4	73·0	91·2	69·8	—0·9	88	7	...	7·57	—0·46
Trichinopoly ...	29·967	+ ·036	+ ·059	E N E	4	78·2	93·1	73·3	—1·7	82	10	0·31	12·61	—0·88f
Negapatam ...	29·962	+ ·040	+ ·065	S W	5	82·3	90·6	78·3	×2·0	77	7	...	13·15	—0·75
Colombo ...	29·988	× ·043	× ·020	W S W	11	83·5	86·0	78·0	...	71	7	0·88	56·61	—25·90

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.
a Fine weather with passing clouds. *b* Dark gloomy weather. *c* Thunder and lightning at distance.
d Passing showers during day. *e* Sultry. *f* Couds low, moving rapidly with scuds.

SUMMARY.—During the past 24 hours pressure has increased everywhere except at Cuddapah, where there has been a small local fall. The increase has been rapid in the North-West Provinces, Punjab, Sind, and locally at Rajkot and Jubulpore; brisk in Central India and locally at Deesa, Ajmere, Surat, Malegaon, Belgaum, Goa and Karwar, and moderate everywhere else. The distribution shows no feature of any importance except that pressure is very uniform over the whole country. Pressure, as compared with the normal, is above the average everywhere, and the excess is very considerable in all districts except in the extreme south of the Peninsula and on the Malabar Coast, where it is only moderately above the normal. Calm is reported from Delhi, Ajmere, Indore, Neemuch, Jubulpore, Nagpur, Poona, Goa, Calicut, and Cochin. Over Gujarat, the cyclonic circulation of wind continues, and at Saugor, Surat, Belgaum, Bellary, Negapatam and Colombo, the winds are south-south-westerly to westerly, while in all other districts north-north-easterly to southerly winds are predominant. At Mangalore winds are light and northerly. The wind velocity of the past 24 hours was moderately above the average at Karachi and at stations in Gujarat, Central India and locally at Ratnagiri and Belgaum. At Colombo strong winds, exceeding the usual average force, are blowing, but everywhere else they are nearly normal. This morning's observations show that the wind velocity is increasing somewhat at Rajkot, Raipur and Karwar. The maximum temperature is above the mean for the day in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, and locally at Deesa, Saugor, Raipur, Poona, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Cochin, and at most stations in the Madras Presidency. In all other districts it is below it. The excess or defect nowhere exceeds 4°. The highest maxima are 101° at Jacobabad, 97° at Delhi, Ajmere and Deesa, 96° at Agra and Allahabad, and above 90° at 11 other stations, most of them being in the Madras Presidency. The mean temperature of the day has risen over the greater part of the country, but changes are generally slight everywhere. Humidity appears to be increasing in Sind, Rajputana, the extreme south of the Peninsula and on the Malabar Coast, and elsewhere it is decreasing slightly. Skies are overcast on the Malabar Coast, and cloudy everywhere except in Sind. With the rise of pressure rain has fallen at some few places, such as Colombo, Trichinopoly, Mangalore, Bombay, Surat, Amraoti, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad and Agra, but the fall nowhere exceeded an inch. Pressure is considerably above the average, and fair weather conditions prevail generally.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Landaura, 3,148 tons, Captain A Clark, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE British s s Iran, 2,316 tons, Captain A DeLargy, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Cardiff with a cargo of 4,958 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Melpomene, 1,943 tons, Captain E Perini, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Hongkong with a general cargo, Miss Smith, a cabin passenger, and 8 deck passengers.

THE British s s Knight of St John, 2,248 tons, Captain J P Bevis, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Cardiff with a cargo of 3,891 tons of coal, and 2 Misses Aynoley, cabin passengers on board. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee—Captain F C Thatcher, Civil Chief Master Armourer G Yardley, Mr W S Haig, Sub-Inspector of Army Schools J Kavanagh, Mr D B Rajadhyaksh, and 65 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clan Munro	1436	Wilson........	A	Finlay Muir & Co.
,, Ebro	1591	Elliot	B	Finlay Muir & Co.
,, Sculptor	862	Cronin	C	B. & P. S. N. Co.
,, Gwalior	1602	Nantes........	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Clan Forbes	1591	Taiff	E F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Stella	1528	Partridge ..	M	C. Eduljee.
,, Labourdonnais	1274	Sibilet	O	A. Simson.
,, Kt. Errant...	2240	Mathews ...	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Oriental......	2711	Stewart	1	P. & O. Co.
,, Landaura ...	2148	Clark	2	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Taif	939	Forbes..........	3	H. Cassum & Co.
,, Bormida......	1499	de Nezri........	4	F. Bozzoni.
,, Baghdad	809	Whitehead..	6	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Amphitrite ...	2485	Nicolic.........	7	A. H. Lloyd's & Co.
,, Oriental	878	Bray............	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Britannia ...	1991	Mitchell	10	W. & A. Graham & Co
,, Kirby Hall..	1685	Phillips	13	E. Bates & Co.
,, Kilwa	993	Shepherd	15	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
2	Kt. of St. John (s)	Bevis	Cardiff, Sept 7.
	Iran (s)	De Largy ...	Cardiff, Sept 8.
	Melpomene (s).....	Perini	Hongkong, Sept 10.
	Purulia (s).........	......	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
2	Karagola (s)	Gimblett....	Kurrachee, &c.
	Landaura (s)	Clark	Galle.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Iran, for Havre.
,, Lombardy, for Mauritius.
,, Labourdonnais, for Aden and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.
25 Putiala s ....Smith ......Singapore, Sept 12.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 27.—Steamer Coconada.
Sept. 28.—Steamer Shahzada and Schooner Clytic.

THE steamer City of Rome, which recently sailed from the Mersey for New York, had on board nearly all the members of the American Workmen's Expedition, which arrived about two months ago to make a tour through the various industrial centres of England and some of the Continental countries.

THE "TRAVELLERS'" EFFERVESCING RESTORATIVE SALINE removes bile, headache, and languor. Relieves Sea-sickness. Agreeable and Cooling. Per bot. Re. 1. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Munroe s—8 packages glassware, &c., Treacher and Co; 500 boxes bar soap, Lyon and Co.
Kirby Hall s—50 cases empty sodawater bottles, Treacher and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Munroe s—55 cases whisky, Pestonjee Cowasjee Shroff.
City of Edinburgh s— 1 hogshead brandy, S B Fraser and Sons.

FROM LONDON.

Henzada s—2 cases paper, Jehangir Shroff ; 80 drums turpentine, J F Bengalee.
Oriental s—25 cases slate pencil, M H Gunny ; 10 cases oilmanstores, S Heptoola ; 7 cases liqueur, The Byculla Club ; 50 cases beer, Wm Bell and Co.

FROM HULL.

Apollo s—100 drums varnish, E E Karwa.
Ebro s,—137 packages chemicals, Phillips and Co; 2 casks rectified spirit, M Dadabhoy.
Ebro s—137 packages chemicals, Phillips and Co; 2 casks rectified spirit, M Dadabhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—11 cases soap, A Thavurbhoy ; 3 cases soap, N M Cassum.

FROM ANTWERP.

Henzada s—8 cases geneva, S B Fraser and Sons.
Brindisi s—20 bales strawboards, D Shaik Adum,

FROM HAMBURG.

Kangra s—3 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Cawasjee.

FROM BATOUM.

Assama s—20,196 cases kerosine oil, Tharia Topan.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—16,200 dholls coir yarn, L Nursee ; 300 cwts dholl, A Blascheck and Co.
Britannia s—50 bales wool, Tod Durant and Co ; 32 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 118 bales cotton, D Ramjee ; 60 bales wool, J Khimjee ; 6,000 dholls coir yarn, R Khetsee ; 2,200 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ebro s—1,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 1,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri ; 1,824 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co ; 415½ cwts myrabolums, S Pragjee.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Munroe s,—115 cwts cloves, H S Habib ; 63 cwts gum arabic, G Canjee ; 48 bales tanned skins, E. Gangjee and Co ; 1 bale woolen carpets, S H Mahmen ; 2 cases woolen shawls and carpets, S Dossa ; 6 bales untanned hides, M Framjee ; 48 bales untanned hides, O H Hassam ; 63 bales coir yarn, D Dewchand ; 18 bales tanned hides and skins, L Chuttoo.
Oriental s—12 bales tanned skins, M Shapurjee and Co ; 11 bales tanned skin and hides, Owen and Okell ; 37 cwts gum arabic, T Khetsee ; 54 cwts gum arabic and 16 cwts benjamin, J Anandjee ; 47 cwts gum arabic, G Sajpal ; 90 cwts gum arabic, D Khimjee ; 13 cwts fishmaws and 2 cases nutmegs, M Laljee ; 58 cwts gum arabic, N Mowjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Forbes s,—4,002 cwts linseed, J C Busbby and Co ; 1,800 cwts ppopy seed, 10,144 cwts rapeseed and 6,027 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—330 bales cotton, E Spinner.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—100 bales twist, Nam Lee Wah ; 45 bales twist, The National S and W Co Ld ; 55 bales twist, C Macdonal and Co ; 375 cwts onions, Allana Moosa ; 25 bales twist, K Veerjee ; 100 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida s—25 bales twist, K Veerjee ; 100 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bormida s—150 bales twist, J Campbell and Co ; 80 bales twist, The National S and W Co. Ld.

FOR KOBE.

Bormida s—100 bales twist, J Campbell.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 1lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE.—This delicious Tea from COL. HAWE'S TEA ESTATE possess exquisitely delicate flavour, Re. 1-12 per lb. Liberal Discount to Messes and Traders.—MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. Must have some knowledge of books. Apply with particulars to "A. C.," care of this office.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill, next to Protestant Church. Apply to Mr. DINSHAW MANECKJEE DAVER, No. 12, Hornby Road, Fort.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now OPEN. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodating Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Terms moderate.

PLATED WARE—To hand to-day a new Consignment of our well-known Nevada Silver Breakfast Cruets and Butter Pots at Rs. 4-11; also Dinner Cruets at Rs. 8-11. Apply sharp.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

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JOHN Y. LANG, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India) :—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. F. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. at Re. 1 each.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

TO LET—A partly FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 135. Apply to "W. W. W.," care of this paper.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the new CURE for DIABETES, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

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GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

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10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

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TO ARRIVE at BOMBAY early in November a SHIPMENT of 350 HORSES, selected by the well-known importer, C. G. Baldock, consisting of upstanding Carriage Pairs, from 15 hands to 16 hands 3" in height, weight-carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also a choice selection of Dog-Cart and Brougham Horses. To be imported opposite the Tramway Stables, Colaba, on arrival.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST.
(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE MR. E. M. WALTON.)
27, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, *London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word* "HUNYADI" *forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a* **RED DIAMOND.**

TRADE MARK

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY *from all other Aperient Waters.*

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,
and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER *of the* APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, *London.*
Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash, Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash, Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.

Zinc-lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona

Address : MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED."

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE ELPHINSTONE ESTATE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Bai Devcavahoo and Mr. Carsondas Valabdas, the executrix and executor of the late Mr. Dwarkadas Vassonjee, the mortgagees, and on account and risk of Joshi Bhimjee Hariram, the mortgagor, and Hajee Abdool Latiff Bholadina the guarantor, the following valuable leasehold property :—All that piece or parcel of land, situated on the Elphinstone Estate, with the buildings and warehouses standing thereon, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,123 and three-ninths square yards, demised by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, by an indenture of lease bearing date the 12th day of October, 1886, to the said Joshi Bhimjee Hariram, for the term of 50 years, and bounded as follows :—On the north by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, on the south by Kallian Street, on the east by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on the west partly by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees and partly by land leased to Damodhur Khimjee, which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and the said buildings and warehouses are assessed by the Municipal Assessor under Ward Nos. 5179 to 5182, and Street Nos 17, 19, 21, and 23. The purchaser will take the property subject to sanction of the Port Trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, October 3, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 2.

THE English and French funds were unaltered yesterday at 96⅞ for Consols and 85¾ *ex-coupon* for Rentes. The price of Bar Silver in London remained steady at 44⅝d. per oz., and Rupee Securities were unchanged, as also was Indian Sterling Loan. Chartered Bank shares were 10s. lower, at £28 10s., and Mercantile were down £1, at £25 per share.

Reuter reports the Wheat and Seed markets unaltered, Monday's arrival quotatio being repeated for all descriptions.

A further decline of ⅛d. in spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool took place yesterday, making the price 6 7-16d. per lb., and the market closed irregular, with Surats and Arrivals quiet, the total Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, including 400 Surats. Quotations for East Indian Cotton come quite unchanged from those of last Friday; but for American Arrivals they show a decline of 3-64d. for October-December deliveries and of 1-16d. in the more distant positions. The day's Imports were 500 bales. The Manchester market remained quiet but steady.

In New York there was again a fall of ⅛ cent in ready Mid-Uplands, at 10⅞ cents, but Futures were unchanged, at 10·26 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 44,000 bales, bringing the total for comparison with the two previous years to the following figures :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Tuesday's Receipts........	44,000	35,000	52,000
Three days' do	132,000	95,000	135,000
Since 1st September	605,000	398,000	789,000

The demand from exporting houses for contracts in Cotton of the new crop, which led to a large arrival business yesterday, has been almost absent to-day, and only a small business has been reported, while the tone of the market has been quiet though unchanged. The only transactions of importance which have transpired are a line of "Good" Khangaum for January delivery at Rs. 210, and a few hundred bales of old Bengal at Rs. 175 per candy.

WHEAT.—A small business has been reported again to-day ; but we still call the tone of the market steady with prices unaltered for all descriptions.

SEEDS have not been wanted much, and transactions in this market also have been on a limited scale ; but we make no change on our quotations for any kind, and the feeling remains steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton..............................	910	bales.
Wheat..............................	4,015	cwt.
Linseed	982	,,
Rapeseed	8,948	,,
Gingelly	830	,,
Poppyseed	579	,,
Ground-nuts	2,422	,,
Castor-seed	2,963	,,

FREIGHTS remain quiet with a slack demand for room, and nothing further in the way of forward futures has transpired to-day. We quote :—

Liverpool,	Cotton	22s. 6d.	Wheat, &c.	21s. 3d.	per ton.
London	,,	22s. 6d.	,,	20s.	,,
Hull	,,	22s. 6d.(nom)	,,	21s. 6d.	,,
Dunkirk	,,	22s. 6d. to 23s	,,	22s. 6d.	,,
Havre	,,	23s. 9d.	,,	22s. 6d.	,,
Antwerp	,,	23s. 9d.	,,	22s. 6d.	,,
Marseilles	,,	22s. 6d.	,,	21s. 3d.	,,
Genoa	,,	22s. 6d.	,,	21s. 3d.	,,
Trieste & V.	,,	35s. (at ex.2s.),	,,	30s. (at ex. 2s.)	,,

EXCHANGE has been firmer to-day at an advance of 1-32d. in Bank Telegraphic and Demand, but with very little business doing either way beyond a moderate amount of Bank demand of 1s. 4⅜d. ready : three months' sight Credits ready and for next year's delivery at 1s 4 19-32d. (1-32d. higher having been asked for November-December), and some ready private Demand at 1s. 4 13-32d. to 1s. 4 7-16d. The market closed with a very steady feeling at our quotations, say :—

Bank Bills on demand...		1s. 4⅜d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic........	1s. 4 5-16 to 11-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight...	1s. 4 15-32d.	,,
Credits	do.	1s. 4 19-32d.	,,
France	do.	1·75.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet but steady all day at last evening's quotation for Fours for cash 98⅞ and for the next account 98 11-16 has been quoted, these being also the closing rates. For the other denomination 102⅛ nominal is now the quotation.

SHARES.—The general tone of this market has been quiet, but Mill Scrip is still enquired for at better rates, the only exception being that of City of Bombay Mill shares, which are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 1,000 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 2.—The barometer has again risen generally by amounts increasing northwards. The rise exceeds a tenth of an inch in the Punjab and Sind. Pressure is now very uniform over the whole of India and considerably above normal. Temperature generally is slightly below the average. Winds are shifting at the head of the Bay to east, and they are light and local in character in the interior. There is less cloud in Burma, Bombay, and the Central Provinces. Burma received light showers yesterday, and there were some local showers in the Berars, the Central Provinces, and Madras, but yesterday was generally rainless. Fine weather obtains over nearly the whole of India.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(OCTOBER 2.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi on 3rd inst. at 1-30 p.m.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p m. of the 2nd Oct. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.*	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	2	7	11	...	34
Suez	2	6	50	...	53

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 2nd Oct. 1889.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	49	...	6
,, Kurrachee ...	...	13	...	1
,, Madras... ...	...	38	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 1.

10 p.m.	78·5

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2.

6 a.m.	76·4
10 a.m.	81·5
2 p.m.	84·3
4 p.m.	83·3

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 30th Sept. :—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandora	62 39	Baroda	37 95
Panjoo	69 18	Mehmadabad	31 13
Vaiturna	80 63	Ahmedabad	24 86
Palghur..............	83 67	Viramgam..............	26 48
Gholvad	65 85	Wadhwan	21 38
Damaun	68 87	Dabhoi	40 77
Bulsar	47 70	Sevalia	30 57
Navsari..............	48 86	Godhra	37 34
Surat..............	32 85	Kharaghola	18 55
Broach	33 73	Kim	36 51

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SAUQUET—September 11, at Havre, France, the wife of F. Sauquet, of a son.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BIRT—October 2, at Government Dockyard, Lizzie, beloved wife of B. Birt, aged 25 years, deeply regretted. Friends will please accept this intimation.—(English papers please copy.)

SAWYER—October 2, at his residence, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort, Sorabjee Cawasjee Sawyer, son of the late Cawasjee Ardeshir Sawyer and son-in-law of the late Maneckjee Dadabhoy Sawyer, aged 57. Funeral this (Thursday) morning at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS

GLEWIS—Sept 25, at Lahore, the wife of Mr G M Glewis, Carriage Foreman, North-Western Railway, of a daughter.

JACKSON—Sept 27, at 5 London Street, Calcutta, the wife of M H Jackson, Executive Engineer, P W D, of a son.

MORRISON—Sept 26, at the General Assembly's Institution, Cornwallis Square, Calcutta, the wife of the Rev John Morrison, of a daughter.

RYVES—Sept 27, at Bankipore, the wife of W T Ryves, of a son.

WATSON—Sept 28, at No 1, Hare Street, Calcutta, the wife of Thomas Watson, of a son.

WHITE—Sept 24, at Amakhall, Hailakandi, the wife of R White, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

THOMAS—CLARKSON—Sept 20, at St Andrew's Church, Landour, Mussoorie, by the Rev Stewart F Dyer, Robt Arthur Thomas, of Calcutta, to Mabel Harriet, daughter of J G Clarkson, Mussoorie.

DEATH.

DAVIDSON—Sept 20, at Shillong, Ranald David, son of Ranald and Eva Davidson, of Singni Mari, Mungledye, aged 15 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1889.

A NORTH country critic in a diatribe upon Lord Reay's administration has been led astray by a desire for smart writing, and in not a few instances has displayed a singular inability to grasp the real facts of the case. After running a tilt at various departments, in a way that forcibly recalls to memory the famous knight of La Mancha's assault upon the windmills, the writer brings a wholly untenable charge against Lord Reay in connection with the police. In this department, we are told, districts and divisions have hitherto been the units, and the experiment of placing the police under a single officer has twice been tried and failed. Nevertheless, according to the critic, the districts and divisions, as units of police adminstration, have ceased to be, and the repetition of an experiment which has twice failed is set down as one of the errors of the present Governor. He has, moreover, the chronicler continues, framed a set of rules in contravention of the Bombay Police Act, depriving the Commissioners of many of their powers of control with the object of centralising police administration in the Inspector-General, who was appointed by Sir James Fergusson to supervise drill and buttons. In short, the upsetting of the whole police system which his predecessors left him is evidently aimed at. Such is the indictment which is brought against the Bombay Government with regard to its policy towards one of the most important of its departments. The attack is one that can easily be refuted. As regards the statement that the experiment of placing the police under a single officer has twice been tried and failed, it may be noted that the charge of the police was given to the Revenue Commissioners in the year 1860, or exactly a quarter of a century before the creation of the post of Inspector-General. To go back to matters of ancient history, and bring in as an argument affecting contemporary administration incidents that occurred when police organization, as now understood, was in the most rudimentary and experimental stage, points to an absence of any very tangible grounds for the conclusions at which the Allahabad paper has jumped. Whether or not some crude experiment taken early in the sixties was successful or the reverse is a matter of no possible consequence. Times and circumstances have entirely changed since then ; and, as we have on more than one occasion shown, and shall have to show again, the condition of things that now exists rendered it absolutely indispensable to place the police under one central authority. At the same time the powers of the district authorities have been carefully preserved. In all executive matters the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police stand as they were, the only difference being that in cases in which they had to refer to officers who could only spare an infinitesimal portion of their time to look after the police, they now communicate with a single officer whose whole time is devoted to the interests of the department over which he presides. The district is in fact as much the unit as it ever was, or as it ought to be. It is of course only right and proper that in matters of criminal investigation, and interior economy, uniformity of system throughout the Presidency should be sought after as far as practicable ; and no officer can be permitted to deviate from the recognised system in accordance with his own peculiar tastes or eccentricities. The individual needs and requirements of each district are, however, carefully considered, and every allowance made for them. As regards the assertion that divisions were in any real sense administrative units as far as the police were concerned, the contention need hardly be taken seriously. The limits of divisions have been frequently changed ; districts within the same divisions have had neither language, nationality, custom, commercial interests, nor geographical position in common, and the bond that united them under a Commissioner was of the most vague and shadowy description. Imagine the reality of an administrative unit, which, as the Northern Division did for years, contained within its limits districts so utterly different from each other as Broach, the Panch Mahals, and Kolaba ! Or later the Southern Division as it stands now. What similarity of circumstance, association, or interest is there between Kanara and Bijapur ? The division was a mere arbitrary and conventional grouping of districts ; it was unreal and fanciful in the extreme ; and it was quite right that it should go. The district and Presidency is what alone is needed, and that is what we now have.

Our contemporary will be surprised to learn that the set of rules which His Excellency is stated to have framed in contravention of the Bombay Police Act, depriving the Commissioners of many of their powers of control, were drawn up by the Commissioners themselves, in anticipation of the appointment of an Inspector-General of Police. The first of these rules lays down that the District Magistrate will not ordinarily interfere in the internal organization and discipline of the police force, but in other respects his position in relation to the police will remain as heretofore. The second states that the Commissioners of Divisions will continue to exercise the same supervision over the Magistrates in respect to the administration of a police and criminal justice which they have hitherto exercised, but they will not ordinarily interfere with the details of the interior organization of the police. Commissioners of Divisions will, as heretofore, be responsible for the entire police administration of their Divisions. Rule number three relates to the Inspector-General, who is to be responsible for the internal economy, discipline, clothing, and arming of the police force, and the next rule is that the Inspector-General shall have over the District Superintendent, in respect of his personal movements and duties, the powers which are now exercised by the Commissioners. The Superintendents' weekly diary of criminal investigation was also to go to the Inspector-General. The changes which were thus introduced left the district much as it was, but were very sweeping as regards the Division and Presidency. They were not drawn up in Lord Reay's time, but in Sir James Fergusson's ; they were drafted by the Commissioners themselves, and if they were in contravention of the Bombay Police Act, there was no possibility of drawing up any rules that would not be so, as the Act contained no provisions for the appointment of an Inspector-General. The writer has quite omitted to state that the Bill for an amended Police Act has long since been submitted to the Government of India. The above extracts from the rules are sufficient to dispose of the flippant assertion that the Inspector-General was appointed by Sir James Fergusson to supervise drill and buttons. What has been done by Lord Reay has been simply to order that the Inspector General, in addition to directing his attention to the internal economy of the force, shall also look to the registration and investigation of crime throughout the Presidency. Thus so far from upsetting the whole police system which his predecessors left him, Lord Reay has merely carried on Sir James Furgusson's salutary reforms in strict conformity with the lines which he laid down. Where Sir J. Fergusson planted, Lord Reay has matured ; and the growth has fully justified the care that both spent on its nurture. It is probable that the reform thus instituted will be carried still further. Is the up-country writer ignorant that in the Punjab, Bengal, and Madras, not to speak of the N.-W. Provinces, the system lately inaugurated here has been for many years in full force ? Or perhaps the administration of the Inspector-General of Police of the North-West is so unsatisfactory that other provinces would do well to take warning by it, and go back to the defunct divisional unit.

THE sittings of the British Association have rarely attracted so little attention as this year. This is, partly at all events, to be accounted for by the unexciting address delivered by the President, Professor Flower. Most people who are not experts find it more exhilerating to visit a Natural History Museum than to listen to or read a long address, telling them how such an institution should be organized and conducted. Of the papers hitherto read perhaps that which will have most interest for people in India is one by Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S., "On the advisability of assigning marks for bodily efficiency in the examinations of candidates for the public services." Mr. Galton's essay seems to have been suggested by some remarks of the Civil Service Commissioners, recently noticed in these columns. Mr. Galton is in favour of the proposal, but he confines his advocacy at present to recommending the introduction of new marks on a fairly moderate scale, "sufficient to save from failure a few very vigorous candidates for the Army, Navy, Indian Civil Service, and other Government appointments." The most remarkable paper was that which Dr. W. K. Sibley, in the Anthropological Section, read on "Left-leggedness." In it he argued that the right hand being strongest the left leg was made of superior capacity by way of compensation. While working with the right hand, he observes, there is a tendency to use the left leg for balance. Many people find less exertion in going round circles to the right than to the left ; race-paths are nearly always made for running in circles to the right. So the majority of movements are more readily performed to the right, as dancing and running. The rule in walking is to the right, and this appears to be almost universal. It is more natural to bear to the right. Of a large number of people from the better-educated classes asked about the existence of the rule, very few are aware of it ; the large majority obey it unconsciously in walking. Crowds tend to bear to the right. The left leg being the stronger, it is more readily brought into action ; hence troops start off with the left foot ; it is the foot which is placed into the stirrup of the saddle or step of bicycle in mounting ; so the left is the foot from which a man takes off from in jumping. Dr. Sibley's remarks were based on careful observation. Mr. C. H. Darwen, he said, had blindfolded boys, and after telling them to walk straight on, the right-handed diverged to the right and *vice versa*. From measurements of Dr. Garson of the skeletons of the two legs, 54·3 per cent., the left was the longer, and 35·8 the right. For measurements of the feet the author collected the drawings and measurements of two hundred with the result that in almost half the left was longer, in twenty per cent. the right, and in thirty-four per cent. they were the same size. From the table of the figures it is observed that the left foot is more frequently the larger in the male than in the female sex, and the percentage of feet of the same size is greater in the female. The percentage of the right larger than the left, is very constant, whereas the number of the left larger, and those in which both feet were the same size, are much more variable. Man, being naturally or artificially right-handed and left-legged, tends unconsciously to bear to the right ; lower animals, on the other hand, appear nearly always to circle to the left. Is this true of animals flying when chased ? If so, the fact might be turned to practical account by huntsmen.

EVERY family man should make it a point to read a volume just issued in the International Scientific Series, published by Messrs. Kegan, Paul and Co., entitled "The Primitive Family in its Origin and Development." The work is the last word of science on a subject which owes much to the erudition and the insight of Sir John Lubbock, McLennan, Morgan, Maine, Herbert, Spencer, and others. The author, Mr. C. N. Starcke, who hails from Copenhagen, deals with entire candour with the theories and views of his predecessors and contemporaries. The question, which he sets himself to answer in the first place, is "What was the Primitive Family ?" Indeed, he seems to have been half tempted to ask the previous question, whether in the origin of the human race there was a family of any kind, however primitive. He owns that he is freed from any obligation to start with Adam and Eve by finding that an Australian missionary, the Rev. Mr. Fison, frankly admits that there is no orthodox necessity for believing that Adam was anything better than an aboriginal Australian. He intimates that the teachings of science point to a period of evolution antecedent even to an Australian Adam, when there were animals occupying the borderland between the higher apes and the lower or primeval type of man. The boundary between men and animals cannot be determined, for we can no more discover the first primitive community than we can discover the first man, the history of mankind beginning with the plurality of distinct groups. These earliest groups were probably gregarious, as were the groups of anthropoid animals, and Mr. Starcke holds that it is reasonable to suppose that man turned to account the previous achievements of animal existence and made the social instincts of animals a firm foundation of his higher advancement. The first groups were, it is pleasant to understand, mere hoards having everything in common like hoards of other animals. The first differentiation arose doubtless from the discovery of the use of fire for cooking. When men learned to love cooked food, he found that it would add to his happiness to have a wife to cook the game he killed. This first suggested the idea of a common home and was the origin of the idea of the family—not the idea of love or sentimental companionship. Who was the genius that first utilised fire ? Was it, after all, Hymen, for the purposes of his altar, on which so many hecatombs of young men and maidens have since been sacrificed ? We present this theory to Mr. Starcke with some diffidence, for he seems to have a profound contempt for poetic myths of all kinds.

AT a meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, held under the presidency of the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, C.S.I., yesterday, Messrs. Ernsthausen and Co. were elected members of the Chamber, their nomination having been proposed by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China and seconded by the Hongkong Bank.

THE business transacted at the meeting of the Standing Committee yesterday afternoon was of no public interest.

THE weekly statement regarding the Vehar and Tulsi Lakes show that in the former the height of water at the end of the week was 26 ft. 30 cts., having been 28 ft. 20 cts. in the corresponding time last year. The Tulsi Lake figures are 55 ft. 76 cts. and 55 ft. 54 cts. respectively. The rainfall was 82·02 inches and 89 85 inches for the Vehar and the Tulsi Lakes.

THE night trains between Bombay and Poona have been re-introduced. A train leaves Bombay for Poona and one from Poona for Bombay at 11 o'clock every night, arriving at their destinations at 6-15 o'clock next morning.

THE election of Mr. Goverdhandas Gokaldas Tejpal to the Municipal Corporation in succession to Mr. Jalbhai Ardesir Sett and Surgeon-Major Maconochie in succession to Surgeon-Major Arnott is notified in a *Government Gazette* extraordinary.

THE further hearing of the case in which Mr. Framji Hormasji Mehta, editor and proprietor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, charges Messrs. Kaikhsoroo N. Kabraji and Merwanji F. Marzban, editor and proprietor respectively of the *Rast Goftar*, with defamation, was resumed before Mr. C. P. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon. Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, the first witness called stated as the reasons for giving up the counter-requisition against the calling of a public meeting of Parsees to protest against Mr. Ommanney's note was that some of the supporters of the first requisition had informed him it was their intention only to approve of Sir Dinshah M. Petit's letter to Lord Reay and say something against Mr. Ommanney. He also added that the word "Gurgin" used in one of the letters was the name of a warrior in the Persian epic, the "Shah Nameh," remarkable for his cowardice and trickery, and might be used, as in the letters, to describe a tricksy fellow. Edulji Vacha, the *Rast Goftar* printer, who had been summoned to bring the manuscripts of the two letters, was again put in the witness-box. He had, he said, searched for two days in the box where manuscripts that had been printed were kept, but could discover neither of them. The case was adjourned till Thursday, the 10th current.

THE Cantonment Act will probably be passed at to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council. The Mamlatdars' Indemnity Bill can also be passed to-day, provided the opinion of the Bombay Government upon it is received. Meanwhile Mr. Robert Crosthwaite was to arrive at Simla yesterday, when the Select Committee upon the various Central Provinces Bills will begin work. Of these the Municipal and Village Sanitation Bills will be passed before the close of the Simla session, but probably the Land Revenue and Tenancy Bills will be kept over. This, however, must depend upon the view taken by Mr. Mackenzie regarding certain alterations which have been proposed in he latter measures.

THE Allahabad paper gives a warning to Mr. Inverarity. The eminent Bombay Barrister, whose reputation at the bar is only equalled by his reputation as a Nimrod, having exhausted India in the way of big game, is starting next week on an expedition to the Somali coast, where the lion and elephant are still to be found in some numbers, and it hopes that the adventurous sportsman will not be forced to turn his rifle upon the Arabs, who seem to be in a decidedly unquiet mood, in certain parts at any rate.

A FEROCIOUS tiger is reported to have been prowling in Cumcoliem, Goa. It killed two women on two successive nights.

ACTING under the advice of his medical advisers, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Agra, the Reverend Dr. Jacopi, decided to abandon his visit to Simla for the purpose of consecrating the new Roman Catholic church. The Archbishop is over 80 years of age, and the journey to Simla would be a very trying one for him.

WE have more than once referred to the heavy loss which falls upon the Government of India in connection with the payment of interest in sterling upon the capital of the guaranteed railways, writes the *Pioneer*, and the synopsis of transactions published in last Saturday's *Gazette* shows how the burden steadily increases with each fall in the value of the rupee. The total capital raised up to 1884 was £54,884,000, and since that time it has been increased by £2,777,000. The interest varies from 3½ to 5 per cent., and the total amount which had to be paid in the year 1888 was nearly 392 lakhs of rupees. If this interest had been paid at the rate of exchange obtaining when the various contracts were entered into, it would have been something over 288 lakhs, so the loss to the State is 103 lakhs. In 1884, when the rupee was worth 1s. 7½d., the loss was under 40½ lakhs. The interest has all to be paid in sterling : if it fluctuated with the rupee the profit to Government on the working of the guaranteed railways would have been nearly 24 lakhs of rupees in the year, as compared with a loss of about 25 lakhs in 1884. These figures show how serious is the drain upon Government, in one direction alone, by the steady fall of the rupee, and there is no guarantee that it will not become heavier year by year owing to the instability of silver.

C. A. PAILLARD has recently drawn attention to the valuable properties of some of the alloys of palladium, and advocates their use in the manufacture of non-magnetisable watches. The composition of four alloys has been ascertained, and the author has examined their respective properties. An alloy consisting of palladium 60·75, copper 15·25, and iron 1·5 per cent., is really formed by mixing half the palladium with the copper and iron, and fusing the mixture with borax and powdered charcoal. The remaining palladium is then added, and the alloy fused and poured into moulds. A cheaper alloy containing palladium 50·75, copper 20·30, and iron 5·20 parts, is recommended for common watches.

SOME interesting experiments are about to be carried out at Cherbourg with the view of testing the possibility of [illegible] communication between vessels forming part of [illegible] fleet at sea. It is stated that a [illegible] which took place recently demonstrated [illegible] that a torpedo-boat can be kept in [illegible] with the command afloat and receive [illegible] as to where to steer and how to [illegible] operation. The result of further experiments [illegible] doubtless be watched with considerable [illegible] English naval circles.

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN AND THE NATIVE STATES.

MEHDI ALI REPLIES.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The leading article in the *Nineteenth Century* October number defends the Native States against Sir Lepel Griffin's recent sweeping observations.

The article of which the Nawab Mehdi Ali is the author is attracting much attention.

Referring to Hyderabad, the writer shows that the scrupulous attention of the Nizam's Prime Minister (Sir Asman Jah) to public affairs has resulted in a great increase in the revenue and progress in the general well-being of the people, whose loyalty to the Queen-Empress is universal and sincere.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON MILLS.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The proposed application of the short time movement in the Lancashire cotton mills has been abandoned owing to the collapse of the Liverpool Ring.

A RUSSO-PERSIAN TRADING COMPANY.

St. PETERSBURG, Oct. 2.

A company has been formed in Moscow with the object of developing commercial relations between Russia and Persia.

The subscribed capital is four hundred thousand roubles.

FATAL DUEL IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.

Mr. McAlpin, Sheriff of Louisiana, and Mr. Poole, editor of a local paper, fought a duel to-day with pistols in that city. Both combatants were killed.

COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

A collision occurred in the Channel last night off Gravesend between the steamers Inventor and Orwell.

The latter sank almost immediately. The former sustained damage to her bows, but was able to proceed to Tilbury, where she was docked.

The casualty, fortunately, was unattended by loss of life.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Mr. Gladstone's condition is improving.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT ARIANO.

ROME, Oct. 1.

The accident in the Ariano Tunnel was not so disastrous as was at first supposed. The foremost cars of the trains being cattle cars, consequently only three people were killed and twenty-six injured.

STUTTGART, Oct. 1.

The railway accident occurred close to Stuttgart. The train became derailed and fell down from a steep embankment, causing the death of seven passengers, whilst forty-three were badly injured.

THE CZAR'S VIST TO BERLIN.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 1.

The Czar, who will probably be accompanied by the Czarina and children, will leave Copenhagen on the 10th instant for Berlin for a two days' stay.

M. de Giers, the Foreign Minister, will not accompany the Czar.

THE STRIKE AT ROTTERDAM.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 1.

The shippers are mediating between the masters and the dock-labourers, who still persist in their demands for an increase of 25 per cent in their wages.

THE MADRAS DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct.

In the case Moore *vs.* Norton, the plaintiff's Solicitor to-day applied for leave to deliver through the court interrogatories in writing for the examination of Mr. Norton. The defendant's Solicitor objected, but Mr. Justic Handley, after reading the plaint and the proposed interrogatories, granted leave to deliver them, the defendant being requested to answer by affidavit within ten days.

THE MAMLATDARS' INDEMNITY BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

At a meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council to be held to-morrow, the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble will move that the passing of the Bill to indemnify certain witnesses be further postponed. Considerable difficulty is apparently being experienced in deciding which witnesses offered bribes without pressure, for even where a man spontaneously offeredbri be to get promotion to which he was entitled, he did so because he feared it would otherwise be withheld. It is, therefore, possible the Bill may be further modified by widening the scope of indemnity.

THE MAMLATDARS' INDEMNITY.

MEETING AT BIJAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, Oct. 1.

In an iufluential and enthusiastic public meeting held here to-day in the new bazar it was unanimously resolved that the Government of India be moved to legalize in its entirety the guarantee given by the Bombay Government to the mamlatdars and others in the Crawford case and to telegraph to the Government of India to that effect.

KUMTA, Oct. 1.

Resolutions supporting the Bombay Government's action in the Crawford case and requesting the Indian Government to support the indemnity in its entirety were passed unanimously in a crowded meeting here to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, Oct. 2.

The Italian steamer D. Balduino left Aden for Bombay at 3 a.m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed irregular Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8½ ,,	6-3¼
40s Mule Twist	6-9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4½d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	96⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	85⅝ex cou.
4 per cent. Rupee paper	66⅞
4½ per cent. ,,	69⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	42⅜d.

THE BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

The first ties of the Bombay Polo Tournament were played off on the Polo Ground last evening, the contending teams being the Poona Gymkhana and the 7th Hussars. As was expected, a capital game was witnessed, and it was not until time was called after the sixth round that the supporters of the Poona men gave up hope that the game would result in a tie, if not in a win for their favourites. Each player on either side played a really scientific game, if we may say so, the consequence being that the game was entirely free from the wild hitting and reckless riding so often witnessed on the polo ground. On the whole the game was far from being a very fast one, though occasionally some very hard riding was witnessed. The teams were as evenly matched in mounts as in skill, and the general excellence of the tats can be judged when it is mentioned that Arab Lad, Ding, and Nettle were among the ponies that were ridden during the evening, and were scarcely ever able to get the legs off the field. The Poona men were particularly good in their back-handed play, the Hussars, we think, being superior in their forward driving. In our opinion the match was lost through the superior backing up of the Hussars, and it was only in this particular that any perceptible difference existed between the teams. A couple of riders were thrown during the evening, but fortunately neither of them were hurt. At the end of the second round the Poona team had scored one goal to one of their opponent's. The end of the fourth round saw the score even, and it was not till the middle of the sixth round that the Hussars made their winning hit. The Poona men are all pretty well known to us. Captain Phayre makes a magnificent back, and when on Arab Lad is just the man to ride off a man "dead" on the ball. Last evening he more than did his duty for his side, and though he must have been severely shaken by his fall during the game he did not show any signs of it and played on to the end as though nothing had occurred. "Jack" Hanwell is well known in this Presidency as a splendid all round man as far as sport is concerned, and it has commonly come to be believed that on whatever side he is found that side must win. However, that superstition, as we now find, is not founded on fact. He played in his usual magnificent style last evening, eliciting rounds of applause on several occasions by his brilliant runs, which often lasted the length of the ground, and there is no doubt that he was the best individual player in the two teams. But we cannot help thinking that once or twice he sacrificed science or safety to effect, by striking side shots for the purpose of following them up down the ground. We can quite imagine a polo player being carried away with the spirit of the game, and do not at all impute any selfish motives to the "gallant A. D. C." Mr. De Lisle has developed into a superb polo player, and rather astonished those who had not seen him play lately. Some of his runs were splendid, and his hits were always made with judgment. Mr. Collis must have been off his day, for he played rather an unsteady game last evening. He must be a good man, however, or he would not have been selected to play when such good material was handy. Of the Secunderabad players we know nothing, and can only say that their play yesterday was very fine indeed, their backing up, as we have already remarked, being particularly noticeable. The 7th Hussars will play the Bombay Gymkhana on Saturday, when it is thought that the local team will be easily beaten. Time was taken by a chronometer kindly lent by Messrs. Lund and Blockley for the purpose.

The following are the particulars of the game :—

POONA GYMKHANA. BLUE.	7TH HUSSARS. BLUE AND YELLOW.
Capt. Phayre.	Capt. Lawley.
Capt. Hanwell.	Mr. G. A. Carew.
Mr. H. De Lisle.	Mr. D. Haig.
Mr. G. Collis.	Mr. L. Crawley.

Umpires.—G. Craigie, Esq., and G. Remington, Esq.
Time-keeper.—T. B. Ker, Esq.

FIRST ROUND.—Crawley got the better of De Lisle in the hit off, and the Hussars, dropping on the ball, carried it opposite the Poona goal, when Haig sent it between the posts, scoring the first goal for his side 28 seconds after play was started. When play was resumed the Hussars still had the best of the game, chiefly through Carew's fine play. The Poona men then played up and brought the ball into neutral territory, when De Lisle dropped on it, and, being backed by Hanwell, it was taken perilously near the Hussar goal. Lawley, however, was at his post, and the ball was put out of touch. The next few minutes still saw the ball in the Hussar end, when Carew and Haig took it right down the ground, Carew putting it between the posts just after time had been called in the field. After some up and down play, the Hussars were pressed pretty hard, and had it not been for a timely hit by Lawley would have been a point to the ball. The Hussars then forced the game into the Poona ground, when Hanwell on Ding secured the ball, and with a splendid run down the whole length of the ground, scored a goal for Poona, shortly after which time was called. Time, 8 minutes 42 seconds. Score—1 all.

SECOND ROUND.—Hanwell opened this round with a fine run, but was ridden off by Crawley, who shortly after saved a goal, which was sure to have been scored by Hanwell. The game for some time was very evenly contested, and some very hot scrimmages were witnessed opposite either goal, the ball being invariably put over the line. Hanwell succeeded in getting the ball all to himself once, and though stoutly opposed by the Hussars, De Lisle managed to get it out of the scrimmage, and put it between the flags, scoring the second goal for Poona. Hanwell and De Lisle at this stage played up splendidly, making several brilliant runs and all but scoring once or twice. Time, 8 min. 13 secs. Score—Poona 2, Hussars 1.

THIRD ROUND.—The game now became extremely fast, and at times rather wild. Play was confined mostly to the centre of the ground, and the ball was frequently driven over the line. Haig then showed up well and forced the play into the Poona country, but Hanwell and DeLisle were too strong for him, and between them piloted the ball opposite the Hussar goal, where they left it to Collis, who, however, failed to score. On being brought into play again the ball was kept for some time in the centre of the ground, both teams playing admirably, and it was finally put out of touch just as time was called. Time, 8 minutes. Score as before.

FOURTH ROUND.—When the ball was thrown into play it was rapidly taken down the ground to the Poona end, and in a scrimmage Crawley put it through the sticks. Poona got rather the better of the hit off, and forced the play into the Hussar end, when Carew came to the rescue, and being well backed up, would certainly have scored but for De Lisle, who dropped on the ball and took it right down the ground; but the Hussars played a very steady defensive game till time was called. Time, 8 minutes 20 seconds. Score—2 all.

FIFTH ROUND.—The Hussars were compelled to continue on the defensive for the first few minutes of this round, when they broke through the Poona line, and one of them just missed scoring by an inch. De Lisle then got on the ball, and with a brilliant run took it opposite the Hussar goal, where it was sent into touch in a scrimmage. Time 8 minutes. Score as before.

SIXTH ROUND.—There were only 6 mins. 45 secs. left for play, and the game was watched with the closest attention, as both teams played all they knew, and it was difficult to say who would win. After a few minutes' even play, the Poona men were put on the defensive, and after being so for a short time, allowed Haig to steer the ball between their posts. Poona now played splendidly, and for some time the game was confined to the middle of the ground. Poona then got on to the ball and carried it well up into the Hussar country, and just as it was hit over the side time was called. Time, 6 mins. 45 secs. Score—7th Hussars 3, Poona Gymkhana 2.

MR. HARDING, of Piccadilly, has arranged for a special night balloon ascent, under the auspices of the Balloon Society of Great Britian, when he will be accompanied by M. Ernest Griset. It is intended to make a series of observations and sketches of the scenery of the earth under the harvest moon. The ascent will take place from Olympia on the first favourable opportunity near the period when the moon is full.

THE *RAST GOFTAR* DEFAMATION CASE.

THE hearing of the case, in which Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Mehta, editor and proprietor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, has brought a summons against Messrs. Kaikhoshroo Nowroji Kabraji and Merwanji Furdunji Marzban, editor and proprietor, respectively, of the *Rast Goftar* and *Satya Prakash*, for defamation, was resumed before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday. The charge, as has been previously stated, was founded on the publication of two letters, signed "A Parsee" and "One Who Knows a Secret," which appeared in defendants' paper of the 25th August, the particulars in reference to which have already appeared in these columns. Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta appeared for the complainant; Mr. Jardine for the first, and Messrs. Viccaji and Bhownuggrie for the second defendant.

Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, C.I.E., the first witness, examined by Mr. Pherozshah Mehta, said he remembered Mr. Kabraji, the first accused, and Mr. Darashah Ruttonji Chichgar coming to him together, and asking him to sign the requisition calling the public meeting of Parsees, but he declined to sign it. On Tuesday, the 6th of August, Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit called at his office, and spoke to him about the requisition. They had a talk, and a counter-requisition was suggested to the effect that a public meeting was unnecessary. To this suggestion he (witness) agreed, and also agreed to draft the counter-requisition, which he sent to Mr. Framji that same evening. Next day Mr. Framji visited him again, and together they went and saw Mr. Framji's uncle, Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit. It was then arranged that Mr. Nusserwanjee should head the signatures on the requisition, and that it should be sent to the *Kaiser-i-Hind* press to be printed. Up till this time the complainant had nothing to do with the counter-requisition, except that he (witness) had told his brother complainant should be asked to kindly help in getting signatures to it. The next thing was Mr. Framjee Petit again came to his office, and told him after all it would not be necessary to get up a counter-requisition, because those who had got up the first requisition were not going to act according to the demands made in their requisition. They had promised to consider Lord Reay's letter to Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit as satisfactory, only that at the meeting to be held, something would be said against Mr. Ommanney. He agreed with Mr. Framji to delay matters until the arrival of a telegram from Poona from Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit, who was consulting Sir Dinshaw and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. The telegram came—"Counter-requisition inadvisable, Particulars by post." On receipt of that telegram the matter was dropped altogether. Half-an-hour, however, before he received the telegram Mr. Nanabhai Chichgar called upon him, and the purport of what Mr. Chichgar said was that the requisitionists had changed their minds as to what they should demand from Government. Mr. Chichgar spoke as if he were one of the leading men in getting up the requistion. He said they would be content with very mild resolutions at the meeting such as he himself (witness) might approve of. Then he, Mr. Bengali, said there would be less necessity for having any public meeting.

Mr. Pherozshah Mehta: (Showing witness copy of the *Rast Goftar* containing the alleged defamatory letters.) Will you be good enough to look at that paper? Will you kindly look at that letter, headed "Kesario Gurgin?"—I have read it.

To whom do you consider it refers?—It refers to the complainant.

You see that word "gurgin?"—What do you understand by it?

Mr. Jardine: I object to that—asking the opinion of the witness upon the word.

Mr. Pherozshah Mehta: Well to put it in another way. You are well versed in the Gujerati language, and have written books upon it?—Yes.

Now, will you tell me what is meant by calling a person "gurgin?"—Gurgin was a warrior in ancient Persia, and he was noted more than anything else for cowardice and tricks.

And what would be meant by calling a person a gurgin?

Mr. Jardine: I object to that question. A historical character may appear different to different persons. Take Mr. Gladstone for instance. One person might consider it an honour to be likened to him, and another person might think otherwise. I do not think the witness's opinion of "gurgin" would assist us. It is not evidence to ask a witness what do you think of Brutus, or what do you think of Ceasar, or any other historical character, of which everybody is entitled to form different estimates.

Mr. Pherozshah Mehta: My learned friend has misunderstood my question. Mr. Sorabjee is a Gujerati scholar, and I ask him if he could tell the meaning of the word "gurgin," and so what would be meant by calling a person by that name.

His Worship: The question then is, Has the word used in this letter any particular meaning?

Mr. Jardine: Look your dictionary then for the meaning of the word.

His Worship: Has "gurgin" any particular meaning among the Gujerati-speaking public as used in this letter? Put the question in that way.

Mr. Pherozshah Mehta: Mr. Sorabji, Is the name of that character used in Gujerati for the purpose of designating characters of people?—It is used in that way. It is used to designate a tricky fellow in the same way as it is used in this letter.

Then are the statements made in that letter calculated to harm the complainant?—Yes, they are.

Mr. Jardine and Mr. Vickarji reserved their cross-examination.

Edulji Manockji Vacha, printer of the *Rast Goftar*, who, it will be remembered, had been sent on the previous day, to look for the manuscripts of the letters, was the next witness called. For two days, he said in reply to Mr. Mehta, he had looked for the letters, but had been unable to find them.

Mr. Pherozshah Mehta: Are the papers thrown into the box ever destroyed?—They remain there.

To your knowledge they are never destroyed?—To my knowledge they lie there.

To your knowledge they are never destroyed, thrown away, or burned?—No.

Now, did you make any inquiries to find why these manuscripts were not in the box?—I did. I asked all the men there, and they told me they did not know what had become of them.

Did you speak to either of the accused with regard to these manuscripts?—No, I did not.

Did you show the summons you had received with regard to these documents to either of the accused?—No, I got it read by some outsider.

Give me the name of that outsider?—A man whom I happened to meet in the street. (Laughter.)

Was he a perfect stranger to you?—He was.

Did you inform anybody that you had been summoned to appear that day?—Yes, I did afterwards.

To whom?—I told my master; and when I told him he said, "Very well, attend the Police Court."

Who was it you told?—Mr. Merwanji Fardunji Marzban.

Do you know who were the writers of these letters?—No, I do not. Letters and correspondence are always written by outsiders.

By whom are they handed to you?—By the editor.

Was any portion of that particular letter signed "A Parsee" or of the other "One Who Knows the Secret" in the handwriting of Mr. Kaikhosro, or was it altered by him in any way?—I do not know. As soon as the manuscripts are handed over to me I pass them on to the workmen.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Jamsetji Pallonji Kapadia, merchant in Bombay, examined by Mr. Pherozshah Mehta, said he had been very often examiner in Persian in the Bombay University, and had made the Persian language, history, and literature, his special study.

Mr. Jardine again objected to the witness being questioned as to his estimate of the character "gurgin" in the "Shah Nama," and a discussion ensued on the point.

At this stage the further hearing of the case was adjourned till Thursday, the 10th current, at two o'clock afternoon.

POONA LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

OPENING CHALLENGE DOUBLES.

Major Von Donop Captain Piers	beat	Mr. Wroughton Mr. Williams	6 to 5 6 to 3
Mr. Crowe Mr. Vidrl	,,	Mr. Quinn Mr. Gibb	6 to 2 6 to 2

FINALS.

Major Von Donop Captain Piers	beat	Mr. Crowe Mr. Vidal	6 to 0 7 to 5

RE FAIRLE YCOOK.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge.

THE DISMISSED MAMLATDARS.

WE give below the names of the eight mamlatdars, &c., lately removed from the service in consequence of their connection with the Crawford cases:—

Mr. Venkutesh Krishna Dravid.
Daji Bullal Paranjpe.
Balwant Narayen Dabir.
Shankar Bhalchandra Bapat.
Mahadew Balcrishva Khasnavis.
Ramchandar Krishna Vingé.
Yeshwant Bullal Tambwe.
Mahadew Keshow Kumtekar.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A MUNICIPAL INSPECTOR.

THE following is the order of Mr. Hamilton in the case in which Manekjee Eduljee Vakharna was charged with doing a rash and negligent act in not reporting the unsafe condition of a building by the fall of a beam of which Coosaba Luximon was killed:—The Coroners' Act is a local law, and as such it is not affected by the Criminal Procedure Code. It provides a special procedure for the investigation of deaths caused by violence or by accident, and it prescribes that after the verdict the Coroner shall draw up an inquisition in which must be stated who is guilty of having caused the death when it has been occasioned by a criminal act. The Coroner is there required to bind the witnesses *to appear at the next Criminal Sessions* at which the trial is to be, and forward the papers to the proper officer of that Court. The Coroner may cause the accused to be arrested, and in certain cases may admit him to bail. Technical defects in the proceedings may be amended by the High Court. Coroners were first appointed in India by 33, Geo. III., cap. 52, sec. 157, to exercise the same powers within the Presidency and Settlement as such officers might legally exercise in England. And by 9, Geo. IV., cap. 74, sec. 5, they were required to bind witnesses *to appear at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer or gaol delivery, or Superior Criminal Court or Sessions, at which the trial is to be*, in the same manner as justices of the peace under sec. 3. The Coroners' Act consolidated the law on the subject, and in the draft Bill Coroners were requested to bind the witnesses to appear at the next Criminal Sessions, while by sec. 15 is evidently meant the High Court in its original criminal jurisdiction. Neither this Act nor any of the Acts repealed by it direct the Coroner to commit the accused to the High Court. He is simply required to bind the witnesses to appear at the next criminal sessions and to send the papers to the proper officer of the court. Perhaps it was the duty of the proper officer to frame a charge against the accused, who meantime was usually committed to prison until discharged by due course of law. The sessions at the next gaol delivery could, no doubt, dispose of the case. I have no doubt Sir James Stephens, who drew up the draft Bill, meant that the accused should be committed direct to the High Court, for in section 15 he writes—"Every person committed by a Coroner for trial by the High Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction." In this case the Coroner drew out the inquisition and committed the accused to prison pending trial. He appears at the same time to have given verbal orders to the police to release him on bail to appear before this court. On coming before me he was allowed to continue on bail until the Government Prosecutor could attend. The Government Prosecutor states that he has no case and wishes me to discharge the accused; but looking to the Coroners' Act I find I have no jurisdiction in the matter. It appears to me that in all cases covered by that Act the special procedure prescribed by it must be followed, and that it is irregular for the Magistrate to make any inquiry when the Coroner has bound over witnesses to appear at the next crimina sessions. It has been the practice for the police to put such cases before the Magistrates, and for the Magistrates to hold an elaborate enquiry, but I cannot find any justification for this procedure, for I conceive that when the Legislature has prescribed a special procedure by a special officer in certain special cases, it meant to exclude the jurisdiction of the Magistrates. The bail-bond taken for the accused's appearance here is therefore cancelled, and the police will be directed to request the Coroner to be good enough to follow the procedure prescribed by the Coroners' Act with respect to the witnesses and to the custody of the accused.

VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY

THE ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, Marine Street, Mr. E. Muller, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

The directors have the pleasure to lay before you the audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June last. The result, the directors are glad to say, has been a good one on the whole, though the company in some places in particular had to contend with short crops and in another with severe competition and low pressing rates. The Berar crop was an exceptionally large one, and your Amraoti press has been well at work, whilst Dhoolia shows a similarly satisfactory result. The crop in Khandeish was a full one, but the factories working at Julgaon waging a war of press rates against each other, the account of this press shows but a poor result in spite of the large amount of bales pressed. In Kattyawar the crop was again a poor one on account of deficient rain last monsoon, and consequently the business done by your company at Bhownagar has not been satisfactory. The following are the total pressings:—Amraoti, 16,185 bales against 4,615 bales in 1887-88; Bhownugger, 7,711 bales against 9,722 bales in 1887-88; Dhulia, 8,104 bales against 7,754 bales in 1887-88; Julgaon, 30,807 bales against 13,454 bales in 1887-88—total 62,807 bales against 35,545 bales, showing an increase of 27,262 bales against last year's. The Tuticorin combination has yielded Rs. 23,949-1-1 gross. Your factories are insured against fire as follows (machinery and foundation excepted):—Amraoti, Rs. 50,000; Bhownugger, Rs. 50,000; Tuticorin, Rs. 76,500; Dhoolia, Rs. 15,000; Julgaon, Rs. 30,000—total Rs. 2,21,500; The nett profits derived amount to Rs. 56,679, which the directors propose to divide as follows:—Dividend of Rs. 60 per share, free of income-tax, absorbing Rs. 27,000; to place to credit of depreciation account, Rs. 27,000; to carry forward to next year's profit and loss account, Rs. 2,679-10-9—total Rs. 56,679-10-9. Mr. Motiram Bhagubhoy has resigned and Mr. Dadabhoy Jamsetjee retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. You have to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and passed. After some discussion a dividend at the rate of Rs. 60 per share, free of income-tax, was declared payable on and after the 9th inst. Mr. Dadabhoy Jamsetjee Naigamwalla, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director. Mr. M. R. De Quadros was elected an auditor, with a remuneration of Rs. 150.

The proceedngs terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE TRIAL OF THE DACOIT TANTIA.

TANTIA's case was inquired into last Saturday by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Ismay, writes a correspondent of the *Deccan Herald*, the accused being charged with dacoity and mutilation. Tantia was brought under a strong guard of policemen in charge of an Assistant Superintendant of Police, Mr. Gayer, and as the accommodation in the Deputy Commissioner's court is not very large, the Sessions Court-house was utilised, and, as was anticipated, the court inside was packed, and the compound outside crowded.

Mr. Hamilton, District Superintendent of Police, was appointed by the Government to prosecute Tantia, and was addressed by Mr. Stanyon, barrister-at-law.

From all accounts the prosecution have as yet been unable to bring together the evidence so as to charge Tantia with one of the many murders that were committed in the course of some of the dacoities that have taken place within the last few years. The case that was enquired into on Saturday went no further than charging the accused with dacoity and with mutilating, he having cut off the nose of a woman whose son, Mohan Patel, had been instrumental in getting the dacoit leader arrested and convicted some fifteen years ago on a charge of theft, and for which he had been rewarded by Government by the presentation of gold bangles. Tantia never forgave his betrayer, but was unable to avenge himself, as Mohan Patel was a resident of the very village in which Tantia had been brought, and being so well known there, he did not dare to put in an appearence. However, he waited for a favourable opportunity, and in November, 1887, he suddenly pounced upon the village, and Mohan Patel being dead, he dragged his mother and other members of the family from the house, demanded from them the ornament which the old lady's son had received from the Government as a reward, and after plundering the house, he finished up by cutting off the nose of the unfortunate woman, telling her at the same time how wicked she had been in bearing such a son. This woman was the first witness called to-day and after identifying Tantia she related her story in a very clear and precise manner. The evidence she gave was confirmed by other witnesses, who had seen the whole incident, but had not had the courage to intervene.

Tantia has been committed for trial before the Sessions Court on the charge of dacoity. He put forward a most ingenious and remarkable defence. He admitted having cut the woman's nose off, but absolutely denied being concerned in the dacoity. If he is found guilty only of the former offence, he will have to be sent to be tried in the district of Khandwa, in which the village of Pokar is situated—and perhaps he trusts to the chapter of accidents to get free once more, especially, if the scene of action is transferred to the Khandwa district, where he has many admirers and sympathisers. But from the evidence as given for the prosecution it seems probable, unless before the Session Court the witnesses break down under cross examination, the conviction of Tantia for dacoity will be obtained.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT TO LIEUT. FARQUHARSON.

A VICTIM OF SOMNAMBULISM.

THE *Morning Post* gives the following account of the accident to Lieutenant Farquharson, of the East Surrey Regiment, which terminated fatally:—The remains of the deceased officer were brought to Allahabad from Arrah yesterday, and were interred at the Military cemetery in the evening; the funeral being largely attended. We have received some further particulars of the melancholy occurrence. Lieutenant Farquharson spent six weeks' leave at Darjeeling, where he stayed with Lady Bayley, his cousin, at the Shrubbery. He left Darjeeling on Tuesday, accompanied by Captain Bayliss, of his own regiment, and Lieutenant Borradaile, of the 32nd Pioneers, who was returning to Mian Mir. The route taken was that of the Behar-Assam Railway. Mr. Farquharson and Captain Bayliss occupied a second-class composite carriage, and had, as fellow travellers, a Eurasian gentleman, his wife, a child and ayah. Mr. Borradaile was in an adjoining first-class carriage in front. This was the arrangement, after the party from Darjeeling had dined at Mokameh on Thursday night. At about eleven o'clock that night, Captain Bayliss retired for the night, occupying one of the lower bunks. About that time Mr. Farquharson was seated at the end of the latter's bunk. Captain Bayliss asked him if he were not going to sleep. He said that he would wait a little as he had heard the family travelling with them, speak of moving into the next compartment which they expected would soon be vacant, and that he would wait till the train passed Dinapur. Captain Bayliss woke up about half-an-hour or so later, and shortly afther the train had left Dinapur. He then saw Mr. Farquharson occupying the other lower bunk, and on addressing him was told that the family had vacated. Captain Bayliss also could see that this was so, as the door between the two compartments was open to allow of ventilation, and he fell asleep again. He woke up at four o'clock on Friday morning and saw that Mr. Farquharson was not in the carriage, but did not feel at all alarmed, as he thought he may have gone to talk to Mr. Borradaile. Captain Bayliss, before coming to his conclusion, looked into the bath-room, where he stumbled across a rug, which afterwards proved to belong to Mr. Farquharson. To assure himself that his companion was with Mr. Borradaile, he got out and looked into the first-class carriage through a stained glass window, and saw two men in the carriage, the one nearer him appearing to be Mr. Farquharson. Captain Bayliss then returned to his carriage and went to sleep, awaking at eight o'clock. At Mirzapur he made another trip to the first-class carriage, but found it empty, Mr. Borradaile having to change trains at Mogulserai. Captain Bayliss naturally concluded that Mr. Farquharson had suddenly made up his mind to accompany Mr. Borradaile, and at Mirzapur and Allahabad enquired if there were any telegrams for him, expecting some such communication from his companion. Captain Bayliss receiving no such news at either of these stations drove to the East Surrey mess where he learned that no communication had been received from Mr. Farquharson, and he then, for the first time, became seriously alarmed. Information of the accident was then obtained in response to telegrams despatched by Mr. Craven all along the line, and Captain Bayliss hearing that his friend was lying at the Arrah Hospital, left Allahabad for that station, and stayed with Mr. Farquharson till he died. Here he found that Mr. Grouse, the Magistrate and the Civil Surgeon, had spared no pains to procure every possible comfort for the sufferer. From the time that Mr. Farquharson was discovered by the Permanent-way Inspectors to the time of his death, everything was done that could be done. Dr. Brough, the railway doctor, was assiduous in his attentions at Behea. Having no surgical instruments with him, he stopped a goods train that was passing on to Arrah, procured a charpoy, and sent the sufferer on to that station.

The one reasonable conclusion of the accident is that the deceased, whilst walking in his sleep, stepped into the bath-room and then fell over the centre window and between the lines. One reason for this conclusion is that his rug was found in the bath-room. Then marks of blood and clotted hair were found on an iron sleeper between the rails. It is supposed that Mr. Farquharson fell head foremost and then fell on his back, throwing out his right hand across the rail on which it was crushed by the carriage wheels. From the spot on which he fell the young officer appears to have walked some 430 yards towards Behea station; the blood-marked iron sleeper being two miles on this side of that station. He then walked down the embankment presumably to escape passing trains, and was found seated near a pond in a semi-conscious state. When found near the pond, Mr. Farquharson had on only a shirt, a pair of socks, and one laced boot. When Captain Bayliss last saw him he was fully dressed. It is presumed that either in the fever resulting from the wounds or with the object of cleansing himself, he sought a bath in the pond. The mystery, however, is that the garments that were wanting on him when he was seen near the pond have not yet been discovered. They were not in the railway carriage. Mr. Farquharson was found near the pond about six o'clock on Friday morning, and probably fell out of the train about half past one. The three first fingers and thumb of the right hand were crushed and six or eight scalp wounds—one a long one—were the extent of the injuries to his head. The skull was not fractured. Chloroform was administered when the fingers and thumb were amputated, as the patient inclined to be violent. He never regained consciousness. The only answer to enquiries that he vouchsafed was at Behea to Dr. Brough, and that was an incoherant one. Mr. Farquharson succumbed to shock at five minutes to two on Sunday afternoon in the presence of some of his friends. The end was very quiet, and those round his bedside scarcely knew when he breathed his last. Two orderlies from Allahabad were in constant attendance. Dr. Nicolson, Civil Surgeon of Bankipur, Dr. Scott, from Dinapur, Dr. Brough, the Railway Surgeon and a native doctor, were in constant attendance.

A VERY LEGITIMATE PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I really think your contemporary might have found a more suitable occasion for airing his views on the Agricultural Degree and the C. D. Act than the death of the lamented prelate whose loss all Bombay is deploring. Anything more grotesque than the manner these topics are lugged into his article I never remember. He says Dr. Porter would have voted against the Agricultural Degree if he had lived, and therefore his loss is great! When educationalists of the eminence of Sir Raymond West and Sir James Peile differed in opinion on the subject, it is clear that there are two sides to it, and possibly Dr. Porter would have agreed with the side represented by Sir Raymond West. What I complain of is the violent dragging in of a controversial topic on such an occasion. Also seeing that Dr. Mayr, Father Hamilton, and, I believe, all the rest of the Jesuit Fathers voted *for* the degree, it is, to say the least, quite possible that Dr. Porter would have done so also. The "bucolic gentlemen" do not want to oust other studies, but only permission to live and cultivate their own. They say, "Why not both?" The narrowness is on the side of the exclusists. As for the C. D. Act, it is a kind of King Charles's head to the editor of your contemporary. If it be true that Dr. Porter was an advocate of that class of legislation, it will certainly not constitute any additional title to respect. The topic, so provocative of controversy, should emphatically never have been introduced at such a time. It is greatly to be regretted. All I can say is that the highest scientific and juristic opinion, as well as the highest theological opinion is daily turning more and more against the policy and utility of the C. D. Acts.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 2. DISGUSTED.

WHILE it is certain that Japan is rapidly becoming a Christian nation, it is equally evident that the change is not to be made without a last desperate struggle from the Buddhist Propaganda in that empire, observes an American contemporary. The most decisive battle of a campaign frequently comes at its close. That of Christianity against Buddhism in Japan seems likely to be closed in this way, and soon. Just now Japanese newspapers have much to say about the teachings of Buddhist doctrines with renewed activity, and with no little success, and of the organisation of new schools, and other adjuncts to an active missionary campaign. Among the latter is, singular as it may seem, the appearance of a Buddhist paper published in English, and called the *Bijou of Asia*. Its combination of ignorance and anger will probably prevent it from becoming a very efficient campaign organ. By a process not very lucidly described in English, and certainly without existence, Christianity is said to be declining both in Europe and America (!); and, with a look of innocent sincerity, it is proposed that Buddhism shall occupy the vacated fields. For the purpose of expounding the doctrines of the coming religion to the West, this *Bijou* has been started.

THE SIMLA RIFLE MEETING.

THIS meeting came to a close last Friday, when the prizes were distributed at Annandale by Lady Roberts. The successful competitors were grouped in front of the pavilion, where were gathered a number of spectators, including the Viceroy. The band of the 2nd Punjab Volunteers was in attendance and played a selection of music during the proceedings. The Commander-in-Chief in addressing the prize-winners said:—

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Before Lady Roberts presents the prizes I will, with your permission, say a few words as to the great importance of rifle shooting to all soldiers and Volunteers, and give some information regarding the matches which have been shot for during the last few days.

This is the fourth of our Simla rifle meetings, and I am happy and proud to say that each one has been more successful than the last; that the interest in these meetings is so great and so manifestly increasing that we may now fairly consider them as a permanent feature of the Simla autumn season. I am the more pleased about this because doubts were expressed as to whether a really big meeting could ever succeed in Simla. It certainly could not have succeeded had not the local Volunteers come to our assistance and placed their range at our disposal. For this act of courtesy we are greatly indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Walker and the several members of the 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifles. I myself had never any anxiety about the matter; men are so keen now-a-days on the subject of rifle-shooting that I felt sure, if we could only provide a sufficient number of targets and offer an attractive programme, as many soldiers and Volunteers would attend our meetings as we could find room for. My anticipations have been fully realised, and in this the fourth year the number of competitors has probably reached the limit of our resources. Since the first meeting many improvements have been made in the management of the ranges, especially as regards the squadding and marking, and this year the vanishing targets have tended to greater accuracy in marking and giving increased satisfaction to competitors. Considerable attention has been also given to the physical comfort of the soldiers who have come to Simla; but, without any disparagement to the able and energetic organisers of the meeting, we must this year give the chief credit for its being enjoyable and successful to the Meteorological Department, which has contrived to provide us with suitable weather, sparing us those atmospheric disturbances with which we were threatened this year, and which last year turned the camp into a swamp and for a time made some of the soldiers extremely uncomfortable.

I cannot say how glad I am to see so many soldiers and Volunteers coming forward to compete for the prizes. The desire to become a good shot in a soldier or Volunteer is more or less synonomous with the desire to excel in his profession. Inborn courage added to a sturdy physique is doubtless the first essential for a valuable fighting man, after which we must place discipline, the pride of arms, and, last but not least, skill in the use of those arms. There are occasions when the most stubborn valour must perforce succumb to the superior shooting of an otherwise inferior enemy; but there is occasion when a courageous and well-disciplined force can help its energies being stimulated and its moral raised by the consciousness of its possessing a superior technical education—that is to say, its being able to put more bullets into a specified object in a shorter time than its adversary. Depend upon it the best infantry, and the best artillery also, is that which fires steadiest, straightest, and on occasions most rapidly. I say on occasions advisedly, for with regard to the last attribute to good infantry we must descriminate, and be careful not to confound rapidity with haste. Rapidity does not exclude discipline or steadiness. When it does it becomes flurry, and must defeat its object.

Ladies and Gentlemen, we have all heard of a terrific fire: probably most of us have not only heard *of* it, but have heard it either in action or on field-days. But what is a terrific fire? It is a fire which terrifies the enemy? That depends altogether on its effect, for we must carefully bear in mind that what appears terrific to an onlooker may really be a very harmless display of fireworks. If the men behind the rifles are bad shots, or even good shots who have got out of hand. Indeed a fire of this sort far from terrifying a courageous enemy is more likely to have the effect of raising his spirits and producing in him a feeling of self-confidence and audacity. When such an enemy finds that after having been exposed to this terrific fire his casualties are but trifling, he is apt to form a very poor opinion of the men against whom he is firing; and if he is fortunate enough to possess a leader who can appreciate the situation, victory will most probably be his. The moral of this is that it is better not to fire at all than to fire wildly. Further, if you will accept my experience as a guide, you will believe that a steady, and well-delivered fire intelligently directed by the section leaders is the equivalent to victory, and I am convinced that it is the martial accomplishment, *par excellence* which will win us battles in the future. Such an accomplishment, like most others, can only be thoroughly mastered by constant practice. It is in order to learn to shoot straight that you prepare for and come to such meetings as this. It is in order to shoot steadily you are taught to rely upon your nerve, courage, and discipline; and in order to shoot advisedly you are taught to rely upon those who will, I am sure, never fail you, namely, your officers and non-commissioned officers.

I must remind you further that all the points upon which I am insisting derive a double significance from the fact that we expect to receive ere long a new weapon in place of our old friend, the Martini-Henry, which, I must say, has done for us right good work on many a difficult occasion. But the best friends must part, and even the best weapon has but a short life in these days of constant new inventions. Some of you may think that because the new rifle is so perfect a weapon it will do all the shooting of itself. Let me entreat you to disabuse your minds of this fatal conception as soon as possible. The more perfect the weapon, the more carefully trained should be the man who handles it. With the old 'Brown Bess,' when soldiers were only expected not to miss a battalion at 80 yards, a protracted course of musketry was more necessary. With the Martini-Henry the much higher standard of being able to hit an individual at, say, 400 yards had to be aimed at, a standard which is not so easy of attainment as some may imagine. With the new rifle I shall expect you to put a bullet through a loophole at 300 yards and to pour rapid volleys into embrasures at 2,500 yards. I think that you will all see that as the rifles improve we are required to proportionately improve ourselves. Rifles are weapons, the value of which depends on the skill of those using them, and for all the harm he will do his enemy the inveterate 3rd class shot might just as well be armed with a blunderbuss or a sky-rocket as with a 303 magazine rifle. (Laughter and applause.)

A French writer says in connection with the Franco-German war:—'The small amount of instruction in rifle fire that the greater part of the French troops had received annihilated the superior qualities of their rifles.' I do not think we shall be caught similarly unprepared. Marksmanship is a tradition of our race, and musketry has now been placed upon such a firm basis in our army in India that the necessity for mastering it thoroughly, both theoretically and practically, is, I am thankful to say, hardly even disputed. Had I any doubts as to the steady progress we are making, this meeting would have gone far to dispel them, and I think that the recollection of past bull's-eyes on the Simla ranges will, should the necessity arise, make all of you confidently face even heavy numerical odds when you feel that your opponents are less highly trained and less intelligent than yourselves.

The matches shot of this meeting are much the same as those of the two previous years, but the scores throughout show a distinct improvement.

Captain Hayden, of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment and Adjutant of the Simla Volunteers, has won the Championship of the meeting with the fine score of 273 out of a possible 315. This is two points more than the score which won last year. Sergeant McDonal, of the 2nd P. V. Rifles, is second with a score of 262, and the average of the first 20 competitors for this much-coveted prize is considerably above that of 1888, showing a steady improvement in the shooting of regiments in the neighbouring stations. The cup for the Championship has been most sportingly presented by the Royal Scots Fusiliers; it is the best prize ever given at a Simla meeting. The Wiltshire Regiment has also supported the meeting by a very generous subscription.

Some fine scores have been made at 900 yards. Sergeant MacGuckin, Royal Scots Fusiliers, made 34 points at 700 yards; possibles were made by Sergeant Griffin, 2nd Wiltshire, Lieutenant Gordon, 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, and Colour-Sergeant Masson, Royal Scots Fusiliers; and at 500 yards possibles were made by Sergeant Austin, Royal Scots Fusiliers, and Volunteer J. Eaton. The volley-firing was won by a team of the 2nd Queen's—very steady good shooting.

In the Simultaneous Match no less than 74 teams entered. This match was won by the 7th Dragoon Guards at Umballa with the fine score of 913 out of a possible 1,050, or an average of 91·30 per man. Private Phillips of their regiment made 35 points at 200 yards, 34 points at 500 yards, and 33 points at 600 yards—a total of 102 out of a possible 105: magnificent shooting, on which I offer my hearty congratulations to Private Phillips and the distinguished regiment to which he belongs. The Seaforth Highlanders at Murree are second in this match with a score of 905, and the Changla Galli School of Musketry third with a score of 897.

The Simla Cup has been won by the Simla Rifle Club team with a score of 430. The Sergeants' team of the Royal Scots Fusiliers made 427 and the second team of the same regiment was second with a score of 419. While congratulating the Simla team on having won the blue ribbon of the meeting, I am sure I am only expressing the feeling of all the competitors, including the winning team, when I say that, under equal conditions, the Sergeants' team of the Royal Scots Fusiliers would probably have won. They unfortunately were drawn to shoot at the longest distance at a late hour in the day when the wind is apt to make shooting very difficult. In the Army *versus* Volunteers the former won by 25 points.

I must not omit to mention the 'Diana Plate.' Ladies competed for this. Possibles were made by two, *viz*, Mrs. Nicholson and Miss Roberts, the latter of whom had the good fortune to win on the tie. Throughout the shooting for this prize has been extremely good, and so much keenness has been shown by the fair competitors that I am inclined to think they must have received private information from the Adjutant-General of their having been selected to join the 1st Army Corps.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have trespassed too long on your kindness, but before I conclude I desire to offer my own thanks as well as the thanks of all interested in this meeting to the Camp Commandant, Captain Sir Robert Colleton, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and his Staff Officer, Lieutenant Glossop, Suffolk Regiment; also to Captain Hayden, the indefatigable secretary, who has proved himself as capable in the the office as he is brilliant on the range. I beg that the markers, range and duty officers, non-commissioned officers and men will accept our best thanks. They have all worked hard and done their best to ensure the success of the meeting. (Loud applause.)

Lady Roberts then proceeded to distribute the prizes. These included silver cups, medals, money prizes, &c. The cup presented by the Royal Scots Fusiliers for the Championship was a particularly handsome one.

At the conclusion of the prize distribution the soldiers returned to their little encampment, giving three cheers as the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Roberts left the ground.

THE TIGER AND THE MISSIONARY.

Padre A. Haegert, of the Santhal Mission, tells a tiger story, which will interest every lover of Scotch dogs:—

One evening in February 18—after tea we had worship, and commended ourselves, our friends and well wishers, and the Mission, to God. We were all well and dreaded no evil; there was money in the Mission box, which is not always the case; we were at peace with God and men. After worship I had to go outside, and right under the window was a tiger, about 12 feet off. My first thought was to turn and flee; but fearing that he would jump on my back, and shake me by the neck (as the cat does to the rat) till I was dead, and seeing that I was too near to flee, I resolved to walk straight up to him, and begged Jesus to go with me, and to preserve me. The tiger had already been to the cowhouse and scratched a hole to get at the cows and calves. The walls, however, were thick and hard, and after scratching about 9 inches deep, he gave it up as a bad job. Now he came to the house seeking his supper, and, poor me, walked up to him; a moment more, and I might be in his mouth. What a blessed thing that my soul was safe in my Saviour's keeping. On the verandah was lying my Scotch dog, green from Scotland; he had never seen a tiger before; he had never looked in a picture book; the village dogs might have told him many a tale of friends and relatives having been carried away by them, but you see my dog was a white man's dog and he would disdain talking to those low fellows in the village; so he rushed at him and barked furiously. The tiger had never seen impudence like this before; he was a man of war and had taken his prey from his youth, and had always seen dogs taking to their heels much faster than he cared for, and here was a rough and hairy looking stranger with a deep bass voice bearding him to his face; he snarled at us and went a few steps on one side, and I made a shave between the wall and the tiger, praying all the time, when passing him I expected every moment that he would paw me, and felt rather nervous. After walking about 20 yards, I realized that I was safe, and thanked God. I thought "poor doggie, you will pay with your life your Master's safety." Tigers and leopards are very fond of eating dogs. So I whistled for him. To my great joy he came, wagging his tail, and turning round, barked again at the far off tiger.

CHINESE POLITENESS.

We must dissociate Chinese politeness from those ideas of sincerity and cordiality which to us constitute the charm of social intercourse, for however sincere and cordial the Chinese may sometimes be, these are not inherent qualities to their politeness. It is rather ceremony, the correct performance of which is necessary to put one right with those about him. It is analogous to a game of chess, in which the person who does not know the right move, or who for any reason does not make it, renders himself ridiculous. Every man is suggested to be playing his part in public, a supposition which in China corresponds to the fact; not to be ceremoniously polite at the right times is to lose "face," and as we have seen, "face" is one of the most valued of Chinese possessions. It is for this reason that studious "politeness" in China is so often co-existent with partly concealed or altogether undisguised contempt. A strange scholar who happens to be thrown into the society of other scholars, will be promptly exposed to the ordeal by what we have termed the chess-game battle. If at any part of the proceedings he betrays signs of not knowing the next move, his inquisitors will not hesitate to bring in the verdict, that he is an ignorant pretender. "I said so and so to him, and instead of the proper reply, he said so and so." This is like a failure to give the password of a secret society, or the countersign on picket, and will naturally suggest that the person in question should be arrested as a suspicious character endeavouring to pass under false pretences! There is in Chinese a whole vocabulary of words which are indispensable to one who wishes to pose as a "polite" person,—words in which whatever belongs to the speaker is treated with scorn and contempt, and whatever relates to the person addressed is honourable. The "polite" Chinese will refer to his wife, if driven to the extremity of referring to her at all, as his "dull thorn," or in some similar elegant figure of speech, while the rustic, who grasps at the substance of "politeness," although ignorant of its formal expression, perhaps alludes to the companion of his joys and sorrows as his "stinking woman!" This trait of Chinese etiquette is not inaptly presented in one of their own tales, in which a visitor is represented as calling in his best robes, and seated in the reception room awaiting the arrival of his host. A rat which has been disporting itself upon the beams above, insinuating its nose into a jar of oil which was put there for safe keeping, frightened at the sudden intrusion of the caller, ran away, and in so doing upset the oil jar, which fell directly on the caller, striking him a severe blow, and ruining his elegant garments with the saturation of the oil. Just as the face of the guest was purple with rage at this disaster, the host entered, when the proper salutations were performed, after which the guest proceeded to explain the situation. "As I entered your honourable apartment, and seated myself under your honourable beam, I inadvertently terrified your honourable rat, which fled and upset your honourable oil jar upon my mean and insignificant clothing, which is the reason of my contemptible appearance in your honourable presence."—*North China Herald.*

The administtraion of the Congo State received the following intelligence by way of Zanzibar: "Mr. H. M. Stanley, on leaving the basin of tho Albert Nyanza, endeavoured to make his way southwards by passing to the west of the Victoria Nyanza, but was unsuccessful. He then went northwards, and reached the eastern shore of the lake, Emin Pasha accompanying him. Mr. Stanley made a long stay on the borders of the lake awaiting supplies from Masalala and Tabora, for which he had sent. He left Emin Pasha on the eastern short of the lake several months ago and proceeded in the direction of Mombassa. Mr. Stanley is expected to reach the eastern coast of Africa towards the end of October.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spotswhere the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s, 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

LORD LANSDOWNE AND THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR.

The *Times* of the 7th ult. published the following letter on the above subject, to which the signature of Mr. W. Digby, C.I.E., is subscribed:—

Sir,—Lord Lansdowne has recently done an exceedingly kindly thing in a characteristically pleasing way. What he has done will stand him in good stead as Viceroy of India. Nowhere in the world does a generous deed meet with so much appreciation as in India. Evidently moved by the many circumstances, pathetic and otherwise, connected with the virtual deposition of the Maharaja of Kashmir, Lord Lansdowne, I am informed, has granted permission to the Maharaja to call upon him, and has intimated his willingness to see him. This kindness has raised great hopes in the heart of the Maharaja and in the minds of his supporters. They argue, it is thought on good grounds, that the Viceroy would never have suggested the interview—it is declared the suggestion came from above—unless he were prepared to do justice to the Maharaja as his Highness understands that phrase. If Lord Lansdowne does not intend to restore Protab Singh to his throne and reinstate him with the authority taken from him a few months ago, the kindness will prove to have been a mistake; the resulting disappointment will be most keen. It is not possible to overstate the excitement which has been caused throughout India by the Maharaja's deposition. Nothing that has happened in the Empire during the past thirty years has so vitally stirred Indians of all races, in every grade of society—this, too, in feudatory States and British districts alike. For the sake of peace and good will in India and for better government and the increased security of our rule, it is earnestly to be hoped that a return to the *status quo* in Kashmir is contemplated by Lord Lansdowne, and will shortly be arranged.

Lord Lansdowne, if—with such guarantees as the Maharaja has expressed his willingness to give for the good Government of the people of Kashmir—he were to restore Protab Singh to his throne, would do not merely a kindly, but also an eminently wise, thing. Notwithstanding what has been publicly said by an ex-Indian official, who ought to have known better, respecting the character of the Maharaja, his Highness is not "a drunken debauchee," nor is he a man of immoral life. He has never been in the habit of taking intoxicating liquors; he is singularly abstemious. He has led a simple life and has carefully avoided sensuality. The only fault I have ever heard brought against him by any one acquainted at first-hand with his character is that the rites of the religion he believes in have had more influence over him than—not his subjects or his co-religionists think right, but more than—certain Europeans approve, and that his devotions and his contemplations regarding a future life have taken up too much of his time. He is kind and indulgent and very affectionate. Instances were related to me while I was in India last year illustrative of his great thoughtfulness and goodness of heart. He has more than once been known to put himself to inconvenience rather than occasion additional trouble to those about him. So much for his character as a man. If he had only had fair play as good a record of the Maharaja as a ruler would by this time have been forthcoming. Protab Singh, a despotic sovereign, begun his reign well. Here is a record of what was begun—very largely in many cases, entirely in others—on the Maharaja's own initiative. I mention only the more prominent reforms:—

1. Payment of all civil and military salaries monthly instead of at irregular intervals, and thus avoiding accumulation of arrears.
2. Abolition of export duties.
3. Abolition of numerous vexatious duties on manufacturers and traders.
4. Abolition of the *karkarabashi*, the *sewai*, and other heavy taxes levied on the cultivators of the soil.
5. Stoppage of the inhuman practice of punishing the innocent relatives of deserters from the army when the deserters themselves could not be found.
6. Abolition of the pernicious practice of farming the land revenue by letting it to the highest bidder.
7. Abolition of the practice of buying ghee, horses, wool, and other articles, through the revenue officials, from cultivators, at nominal prices fixed by Government.
8. Abolition of the tax on Mahomedan marriages.
9. Increased allotment of funds for public works.
10. Stringent orders issued to prevent high officials and influential men influencing the decisions of courts of justice.
11. Equalization of the Customs duty on salt.
12. Establishment of high schools at Jammu and Srinuggur.
13. Municipal constitution granted to the cities of Jammu and Srinuggur.
14. Equitable adjustment of import duties.
15. Leave Code, Educational Code, and other rules calculated to promote public interests, provided.
16. Corruption checked among civil and revenue officials by the introduction of a system of strict supervision as well as by the importation of an honest and educated element in the service. And,
17. Amendment of certain laws.

Besides all these, a number of other reforms were taken in hand, and it was intended to press them with vigour. Unfortunately, matters did not continue so excellently as they were begun, though they have always been fairly well conducted. The fault in only a remote degree, if at all, lies with the Maharaja. The Residency system has been the bane of the Kashmir State, as it has been the bane of many another State in India. Let me show how this came about.

Protab Singh's accession was marked by a new departure in our relations with Kashmir. For the first time since Kashmir has been a feudatory of the British Crown, a Resident was appointed to the Himalayan kingdom. The result, so far as the Maharaja's authority was concerned, was not satisfactory. Soon after Colonel Nisbet became Resident a bundle of letters incriminating the Maharaja and making him a party to treasonabe practices were handed to the Resident. He took them to Calcutta. Sir John Gorst, in the House of Commons speaking the mind of the Government of India as well as of the Secretary of State, declared no importance was attached to them. In the meantime by the exercise of what the Maharaja himself in his letter to the Viceroy calls "many-sided pressures," a (so-called) letter of abdication was obtained from the Maharaja. On the strength of that document Protab Singh has been deposed. But not even the conditions of that communication have been carried out. The utmost that, under "many-sided pressures," the Maharaja would agree to was, that the assistance of the Government of India should be asked in the formation of a Council, over which the Maharaja was to preside. This Council was to assist the Maharaja in carrying out needed reforms. Five years was the limit set to this arrangement. The response to this proposal was a letter from the Government of India informing the Maharaja that his offer had been accepted (!), he was to stand aside from all exercise of authority, the Resident was to become the Raja, and he was told an allowance, which was ungenerously described as sufficient for dignity but not for extravagance, would be made to him. No period was fixed for this arrangement to end. It might be "as long as the sun and the moon endure," so far as the letter of (virtual) deposition was concerned. The Government of India say that the letter contains some inconvenient stipulations, and it would be embarrassing to agree to it as it stands. As soon as the Maharaja saw the manner in which the offer extorted from him had been misinterpreted he wrote a long letter to the Viceroy disclaiming the interpretation put upon what he said, and concluding by asking Lord Lansdowne, if he could not release him from the intolerable position in which he had been placed, to shoot him through the head. Death was preferable to the dishonour to which he had been subjected. Despite the Resident's efforts to detain him, the Maharaja left Srinuggur and moved nearer to British territory to await the Viceroy's reply. That reply, a telegram in *The Times* last week tells us, contains an expression of the hope of the Government of India that it may hereafter see its way to restore Protab Singh to his rightful position. Possibly the interview promised to the Maharaja may be the means of bringing this about speedily.

This incident, like scores of others affecting Indian Princes and their States, has happened because the Government of India is in no way subject to that embodied conscience of present-day civilization—an enlightened public opinion possessing punitive power. Without meaning it, and doubtless working, as it considers, with a single eye to the maintenance of British supremacy in India, the Indian Foreign Office is frequently guilty of grievous injustice. That office, more than any other department in the Indian Government, is in a position which neither man nor institution is good enough, or free enough from liability to error, to bear. There is no one to call it to account, no one to check its (may be inadvertent) over-zeal, no one to suggest that there is, perhaps, another side to a matter than that which has fixed itself in the Foreign Secretary's mind; not a whisper is ever raised, or is likely to be ever raised, by any one possessing power in India suggesting that the traditions of the office might with advantage be at times broken; it is prosecutor, judge, and executioner; in its hands an Indian Prince is between the upper and neither mill-stones. The healthy criticism, the more or less adequate knowledge, and the sense of responsibility to Parliament and the Press, which keep the Foreign, Home, and Colonial Departments in touch with the nation, and which prevent any gross injustice or wide deviation from righteousness, are wholly wanting in India. They are not supplied by the British Parliament, the ultimate ruler of India. As a consequence, the Indian Foreign Office, without, possibly, knowing it, and certainly in many instances without meaning it, has been and is responsible for a vast number of acts of injustice which, if set forth in detail, would hardly be credited. The Kashmir incident is one of these.

If it be true that Lord Lansdowne intends himself to see Maharaja Protab Singh, and to restore, with guarantees, the ruler of Kashmir to his place of power, his Excellency will do as much to strengthen the Queen-Empress's supremacy in India as has been done by all the money spent during the past four or five years in strengthening the North-Western frontier.

AN OLD STORY RETOLD.

It was early one morning in September 1839; the housemaids were just about making their first appearance on the doorsteps of Pall Mall; and a policeman stopped to say "Good-morning" to one of them at the entrance of the United Service Club. Something, however, caught his eye and distracted his attention from the young woman. On the door near the handle were several unmistakeable smears of wet blood. It was a suspicious circumstance, and the policeman examined the marks carefully. "What's the meaning of this?" he asked. The housemaid looked at the red stains in horror, and gave a little shriek. "Some one must have been murdered," she exclaimed. "You had better go and see Mr. Fenn, the steward." "Where is he?" "In his room. I'll show you the way." The policeman, therefore, following her directions, made his way to Mr. Fenn's bed-chamber. He knocked at the door, but, receiving no answer, he entered the room. There a sight met his eyes that momentary thrilled him with astonishment and horror. Mr. Fenn was lying on the floor apparently dead. His face was covered with blood, and there were some ghastly wounds on his head. A slight examination, however, showed that life had not departed. The officer at once summoned aid and sent for a surgeon. Restoratives were applied, and Mr. Fenn began to revive.

Meanwhile an inspection had been made of the premises. On the floor near Mr. Fenn was lying an empty cash-box, and the bell rope, which had hung near the bed, was found to be cut off, and was also lying on the floor, as if the assailants had taken this means of preventing the injured man from summoning assistance. Nothing had been removed from the room except the contents of the cash-box. There was no sign of any force having been used in opening the bedroom door, although that and several other doorways, through which it was supposed that the robbers had passed, were marked with blood. The key of the outer door had been abstracted from a small box with a sliding lid, where it was usually kept, and this box also was stained with blood. When the surgeon arrived, he found Mr. Fenn in a semi-insensible state. Besides the wounds on his head, others were found on his arms, and it was surmised that they had been inflicted with a blunt weapon. When the wounds had been dressed, and the blood marks had been washed from the steward's face, he in some degree recovered the power of speech. A police inspector who had arrived endeavoured to induce the wounded man to account for his injuries. "Oh, how my head burns! What has happened?" Mr. Fenn moaned in a feeble voice. "You appear to have been murderously assaulted. Are you sufficiently recovered to account for the affair?" said the officer. Mr. Fenn looked at him with a dazed expression. "I cannot remember," he muttered. Further remedies were now applied, and Mr. Fenn declared that he was better. "What was it that first disturbed you in the night?" asked the officer. "I had been, I suppose, about an hour in bed," replied Mr. Fenn, "when I was suddenly awoke by receiving a severe blow on the side of the head." "Could you tell what kind of weapon it was that struck you?" "I believe it was a heavy stick. I instantly jumped out of bed, and was immediately seized by two men. I struggled with them for some time, but I was half stunned by the blow that I had received. I held one of them, but the other struck me again and again on the head and arms, and at last I must have fallen to the ground insensible, for I remember no more." "Are you able to describe the men who attacked you?" "No; it was almost dark, and I could not see them properly; besides, I was too stunned to notice them particularly." "Could you identify them if you saw them again?" "I fear that I could not." The officer took up the empty cash box, and showed it to the wounded man. "Was there any money in this?" he asked. "There was £127," replied Mr. Fenn; "£79 of it belonged to the Club, and the remainder was my own property." "The box does not seem to have been broken open," remarked the officer. "It must have been opened with the proper key." 'I kept the key in my trousers pocket," said Mr. Fenn. His trousers were now examined. There were upon them several smears of blood, and the pockets were empty.

Mr. Fenn was greatly exhausted by this conversation, and he was now allowed to rest. The inspector made a careful examination of the house, and, as there was nothing to show how the robbers could have effected an entry, the suspicion began to grow that the perpetrators of the outrage must have been inmates of the establishment. There were some thirty or forty servants, who were all examined, but their answers were so straightforward, and they were all so anxious to assist in clearing up the mystery, that the police were soon convinced of their innocence. A curious feature of the case was that not one of them had been disturbed by any cries or sounds of struggling. Thus the matter remained shrouded in mystery. The investigations of the police had not provided them with a clue, and many were the conjectures on the part of members of the Club and of the public as to the probable originators of the outrage. Much sympathy was expressed for Mr. Fenn, who had been a steward of the United Service Club for fourteen years.

With all possible despatch a meeting of the Committee was held to consider the matter. The Committee made fresh investigations for themselves. All the servants were examined over again, and every possible circumstance bearing on the matter was taken into consideration. But, where the police had failed, the Committee were no more successful. Their meeting, however, had one important result. The surgeon who was attending on Mr. Fenn had pronounced him to be very seriously injured. The Committee, therefore, decided to call in the aid of a well-known physician—namely, Mr. Bransby Cooper. The last-named gentleman, on seeing Mr. Fenn, at once took a different view of his case from that which had been previously expressed. His injuries, Mr. Cooper considered, were not serious at all, and he was surprised to find that the blows by which Mr. Fenn had been stunned had not produced any serious contusions. Mr. Fenn repeated his account of the affair to Mr. Cooper, adding that the final blow by which he had been rendered insensible was struck upon his forehead. Mr. Cooper found several cuts about the steward's head and face, but these were only skin deep, and it seemed probable that they would soon be cured under proper treatment. The physician, however, entirely dissented from the opinion of his medical colleague that the wounds had been caused by a blunt instrument. He was justified in his anticipation of Mr. Fenn's speedy recovery by the fact that the latter was very soon afterwards sufficiently restored to be able to give his account of the outrage at a second meeting of the Committee. He appeared with his face and head bandaged, and presented a very pitiful spectacle, exciting much commiseration. The story that he told did not differ from that which he had previously given. He was subjected to a searching cross-examination by several of the members, but nothing fresh was elicited. When his evidence was concluded, the Committee took into consideration the medical report supplied by Mr. Bransby Cooper, and the conclusion eventually arrived at was to the effect that Mr. Fenn should be dismissed from the Club. This decision caused considerable surprise, but the evidence before the Committee left them no room to doubt that the steward's injuries had been self-inflicted. The marvel was how any man could subject himself to so much physical pain and to so great a risk, for so small a booty.—*Cassel's Journal.*

"I am glad to hear that Miss Anderson is in good health and good spirits," so says Mr. William Winter, the critic. "Miss Anderson is not insane, and never has been insane, and there never was the slightest ground or justification for these sensational and injurious rumours. After her return from America she resided with her excellent friend, the Baroness von Hugel, sister of the Earl of Pembroke, at Hampstead, and, for the more complete restoration of her health, she has chosen to live in seclusion from society, seeing only her intimate friends, who are few in number, as they have always been. Lately she went with Baroness von Hugel to Malvern Wells, and subsequently she has been in Scotland on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Black at their country seat near Oban. Later on she will be the guest of Lord and Lady Tennyson, in the Isle of Wight, and later still of the Earl and Countess of Pembroke, at Wilton, near Salisbury."

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ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

Mr. Andrew Lang, in *Scribner's Magazine*, publishes the following sketch of the great novelist:—

There is no doubt that Dumas had a regular system of collaboration which he never concealed. But whereas Dumas could turn out books that *live*, whoever his assistants were, could any of his assistants write books that live without Dumas? Upon my word, one might as well call any barrister in good practice a thief and an impostor because he has juniors to "devil" for him, as make charges of this kind against Dumas. He once asked his son to help him; the younger Alexandre declined. "It is worth a thousand a year, and you have only to make objections," the sire urged. But the son was not to be tempted. Some excellent novelists of to-day would be much better if they employed a friend to make objections. But, as a rule, the collaborator did much more. Dumas's method, apparently, was first to talk the subject over with his *aide de camp*. This is an excellent practice, as ideas are knocked out, like sparks (an elderly illustration!), by the contact of minds. Then the young man probably made researches, put a rough sketch on paper, and supplied Dumas, as it were, with his "brief." Then Dumas took the "brief"—and wrote the novel. He gave it life, he gave it the spark, *l'étincelle*; and the story lived and moved.

Two anecdotes are told of Dumas's books, one by M. Edmond About, the other by his own son, which show, in brief space, why this novelist is so beloved, and why he deserves our affection and our esteem. M. Villaud, a railway engineer, who had lived much in Italy, Russia, and Spain, was the person whose enthusiasm finally secured a statue for Dumas. He felt so much gratitude to the unknown friend of lonely nights in long exiles, that he could not be happy till his gratitude found a permanent expression. On returning to France he went to consult M. Victor Borie, who told him this tale about George Sand. M. Borie chanced to visit the famous novelist just before her death, and found Dumas's novel "Les Quarante Cinq" (one of the cycle about the Valois kings) lying on her table. He expressed his wonder that she was reading it for the first time. "For the first time—why, this is the fifth or sixth time I have read 'Les Quarante Cinq,' and the others. When I am ill, anxious, melancholy, tired, discouraged, nothing helps me against moral or physical troubles like a book of Dumas." Again, M. About says that M. Sarcey was in the same class at school with a little Spanish boy. The child was homesick, he could not eat, he could not sleep; he was almost in a decline. "You want to see your mother?" said young Sarcey. "No, she is dead." "Your father, then?" "No, he used to beat me." "Your brothers and sisters?" "I have none." "Then why are you so eager to be back in Spain?" "To finish a book I began in the holidays." "And what was its name?" "'Los Tres Mosqueteros!'" He was homesick for "The Three Musketeers," and they cured him easily. That is what Dumas does. He gives courage and life to old age, he charms the half-conscious *nostalgie*, the *Heimweh* of childhood.

Alexandre Dumas may fall short of the humour, the kindly wisdom, the genial greatness of Sir Walter Scott at his best, and he has not that supernatural touch, that tragic grandeur which Scott inherits from Homer and from Shakespeare. In another Homeric quality, in the "delight of battle" and the spirit of the fray, Scott and Dumas are alike masters. Their fights and the fights in the Icelandic sagas are the best that have ever been drawn by mortal man. When swords are aloft, in siege or on the green sward, or in the midnight chamber where an ambush is laid, Scott and Dumas are indeed themselves. The steel rings, the bucklers clash, the parry and lunge pass and answer too swift for the sight. If Dumas has not, as he certainly has not, the noble philosophy and kindly knowledge of the heart which are Scott's, he is far more swift, more witty, more diverting. He is not prolix, his style is not involved, his dialogue is as rapid and keen as an assault-at-arms. His favourite virtues and graces, we repeat it, are loyalty, friendship, gaiety, generosity, courage, beauty, and strength. He is himself the friend of the big, stupid, excellent Porthos; of Athos, the noble and melancholy swordsman of sorrow; of D'Artagnan, the indomitable, the trusty, the inexhaustible in resource; but his heart is never on the side of the shifty Aramis, with all his beauty, dexterity, bravery, and brilliance. Le brave Bussy, and the chivalrous, the doomed La Mole are more dear to him, and if he embellishes their characters, giving them charms and virtues that never were theirs, history loses nothing, and romance and we are the gainers. In all he does, at his best, as in the "Chevalier d'Harmenthal," he has movement, kindness, courage, and gaiety. His philosophy of life is that old philosophy of the sages and of Homer. Let us enjoy the movement of the fray, the faces of fair women, the taste of good wine; let us welcome life like a mistress, let us welcome death like a friend, and with a jest—if death comes with honour.

Alexandre Dumas could not even turn a dog out of doors. At his Abbotsford, "Monte Cristo," the gates were open to everybody but bailiffs. His dog asked other dogs to come and stay; twelve came, making thirteen in all. The old butler wanted to turn them adrift, and Dumas consented, and repented. "Michel," he said, "there are some expenses which a man's social position and the character which he has had the ill-luck to receive from Heaven force upon him. I don't believe these dogs ruin me. Let them bide! But, in the interests of their own good-luck, see they are not thirteen, an unfortunate number!" "Monsieur, I'll drive one of them away." "No, no, Michel; let a fourteenth come. These dogs cost me some three pounds a month," said Dumas. "A dinner to five or six friends would cost thrice as much, and, when they went home, they would say my wine was good, perhaps, but certainly that my books were bad." In this fashion Dumas fared royally "to the dogs," and his Abbotsford ruined him as certainly as that other unhappy palace ruined Sir Walter. He, too, had his miscellaneous kennel; he, too, gave while he had anything to give, and, when he had nothing else, gave the work of his pen. Dumas tells how his big dog Mouton once flew at him, and bit one of his hands, while the other held the throat of the brute. "Luckily my hand, though small, is powerful; what it once holds it holds long—money excepted." He could not "haud a guid grip o' the gear." Neither Scott nor Dumas could shut his ears to prayer or his pockets to a beggar, or his doors on whoever knocked at them. "I might at least have asked him to dinner," Scott was heard murmuring, when some insufferable bore at last left Abbotsford, after wasting his time and nearly wearing out his patience. Neither man *preached* socialism; both practised it on the Aristotelian principle: the goods of friends are common, and men are our friends.

M. RENAN ON WALES.

M. Renan recently received at his country residence, Rosmapamon, an interesting visit from the Welsh Archæological Association, who have been exploring Brittany. The excursionists were introduced by Professor John Rhys, Celtic Professor at Oxford University. In reply, M. Renan made a speech pointing out the common origin of the Welsh and the Bretons. Here are a few extracts: "When I went to London a few years ago, Lord Tennyson told me a curious anecdote. Taking a tour through Brittany, as you are doing now, he spent a night at Lannion. When he called for his bill in the morning, the woman who kept the inn refused to receive a penny, remarking, 'Oh no, sir. Have you not been the bard of our King Arthur?' This innkeeper was evidently an educated woman, and I should say her case was an exceptional one. But when our sailors go to Cardiff, they can easily understand your countrymen, and have no difficulty in making themselves understood. You yourself, M. Rhys, have spoken with our country-folk, and understand all they say, while they, with a few explanations, can easily follow you. That is not to be wondered at, for the people of this district originally came from Cardigan, so that Mr. Rhys and that town are in a measure relatives. [Here M. Renan and the professor shook hands.] I have often said to myself that if the storms which our unfortunate country, Frances has to go through, compelled me to seek a refuge in England—not that that is likely, as I am an old man—I should take advantage of it, were it but to remind the public of the old law of Edward the Confessor which enacts that 'those who come from Lesser Britain must be received as good and true *citoyens* of this realm because they once departed from the body of this realm. In those days the teachings of history were not forgotten. After all, we have not changed much. We are an obstinate race, always behind our times. Our good old saints were very obstinate, too. All those good old Breton saints, all of Welsh or Irish origin, are the special objects of my devotion. I do not like modern saints. I consider they are too intolerant." M. Renan was loudly cheered by his Welsh visitors.

A dinner has been given by the French Prime Minister and Madame Tirard at the Paris Exhibition. About 300 guests were present, among whom were nearly all the members of the Cabinet, many diplomatists, the presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries of foreign and French sections of the Exhibition, several artists and literary men and journalists, &c.

MR. CHAPLIN ON THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Chaplin addressed his first meeting in the Sleaford Division at an influential agricultural gathering at Ancaster. Mr. Chaplin, who was loudly cheered, said that the creation of an Agricultural Department would give widespread satisfaction to agriculturists throughout England, and they would recognise in its establishment an earnest of the solicitude of the Government for the welfare of the industry which they pursued. But he trusted most sincerely that no exaggerated expectations would be formed. It would be worse than idle to regard the creation of any Government department as a possible remedy for the troubles and trials from which the agriculturists had been suffering. They knew the real causes of agricultural depression. It began with a series of exceptionally unfavourable seasons, which was followed by a general fall in the prices of almost every kind of agricultural produce. That fall, in respect of too many articles, still remained. He must also add, with the most absolute frankness, that it would not be possible for the Agricultural Department which had been formed to do anything whatever to raise prices by legislation; and, more than that, even were it possible it would not be within the province of that department of the Government to initiate any measures whatsoever which could have that effect.

HIS VIEWS ON PROTECTION.

He was well aware that it was said that he had renounced all his heresies in connection with protection, and that he had recanted all the opinions he formerly entertained in connection with that subject. Now, he wished to say a word or two upon that subject. In the first place, he did not admit that they were heresies at all, and if they were heresies, except in one respect, in which he admitted his views had been considerably modified, and to which he would allude directly, he absolutely denied that he had changed his opinions at all. The opinions he held were those he had expressed for many years, as they could prove upon reference to his speeches, that a moderate rise in the price of agricultural produce would be an advantage, not only to the agriculturists, but to all classes of the community at large. (Cheers.) But he had always been careful to point out, and he would have been deceiving them if he had not done so, that any attempt to raise the price of agriculture produce by imposing a tax upon the food of the people would be absolutely impracticable without the consent of the masses of the people; and without that he would not be the person to propose it. He never had seen a time when it appeared to him to be practicable, and it was more impossible and more hopeless than ever at the present time, whatever might be in store for them in the future. The one modification in his views he referred to was this. After careful study of another question with which he was previously wholly unacquainted, he had been led to the deliberate conviction that the fall in prices from which they were suffering was due in a greater degree to causes connected with the currency than to causes connected with either protection or Free Trade. Although it was impossible for the Agricultural Department which had been created to deal by legislation with this question, it was quite within possibility that the prices of agricultural produce might begin to right themselves again in some important respects. There were signs of this already.

THE VALUE OF THE DEPARTMENT.

He anticipated that the Agricultural Department would be of real assistance to the agricultural constituencies as a whole. Its great advantage probably would be this—it would give the agricultural world a voice in the councils of the Government in a greater and more direct degree than ever they had it before. (Cheers). It would be the duty of a president of the Board of Agriculture upon all legitimate occasions to represent these interests to the Government. An important part of the duties of the new Board would be the administration of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act. By the Act wrung from Mr. Gladstone, they had stamped out the foot-and-mouth disease, and he saw no reason whatever why the same results should not be obtained in regard to another disease, which had done great injury in the country—viz., pleure-pneumonia. The new board were also charged with the duty of collecting statistics, both with regard to agriculture and forestry, the latter of which was a new item in the duties of the Agricultural Department of this country. They had likewise to deal with the subject of technical education, and had to make inquiries and conduct experiments, and as far as possible provide information which might be useful to agriculturists in the pursuit of their avocation. Having advocated the claims of dairy farming, Mr. Chaplin went on to remark that whatever might be the fortunes of the new department, he desired to ask at their hands and at the hands of the agricultural community a little patience. The department, it must be remembered, was still to be organized, almost from top to bottom. He would in this connection express the very great satisfaction with which he learned on his return from abroad that a very distinguished agricultural authority—namely, Sir James Caird—had consented to become a member of the board (cheers), for of this he was persuaded, that his wide experience and knowledge in connection with agriculture, his great ability and his recognised authority could not fail to be of the most valuable assistance to the minister of the department for the time being, whoever he might be. If this new department was to be as successful as he hoped it might be in the future, room must be found among the staff for one gentleman or more of practical agricultural knowledge and experiance, who would command the confidence of the agricultural public. (Cheers.) There was every desire on their part to discharge their new duties to the best of their powers, and the range of their duties was a tolerably wide one, reaching as it did from the question of tithes on the one hand to that of muzzling dogs in the metropolis on the other. (Laughter.) He was anxious to begin the performance of those duties with as little delay as possible, and for that reason he principally regretted the necessity for the present contest which had been forced upon him.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Mr. Chaplin, after having attended the ram-letting dinner at Ancaster, returned to Blankney, and in the evening delivered an address at the village of Metheringham, near Lincoln. He was accompanied by Mr. Heneage, M. P. Mr. Chaplin defended the Irish policy of the Government, and contended that by the firm administration of affairs by Mr. Balfour those who were responsible for agitation were being beaten. If the Gladstonite candidate had his way, and the Crimes Act were repealed to-morrow, the regrettable state of things, which they had recently seen in certain districts of Ireland would become general, and they would have a repetition of those scenes of cruelty to cattle and maltreatment of human beings which had shocked and horrified the people of this country. Mr. Heneage, M.P., also spoke. A resolution expressing appreciation of the compliment which the Prime Minister has paid the division by creating Mr. Chaplin the first President of the Board of Agriculture, and pledging the meeting to secure Mr. Chaplin's return to Parliament by a largely increased majority, was agreed to unanimously.

Judge Stephen's remarks in his charge on "expert testimony," medical and other, were very sharp and characteristic, writes the *New York Nation*. He warned the jury about the uncertainty of medical science, or rather art, and reminded them of the old saying which described "a doctor" as "a man who passed his time in putting drugs of which he knew little into a body of which he knew less." He also had a fling at the experts in other fields who appear before parliamentary committees and the like. He said a man going on the stand, and "calling himself this, that, or the other, by no means qualified him to receive unhesitating belief." "A great deal of what he might call scum had to be taken off the testimony of skilled witnesses, for—of course, probably insensibly to themselves—they were apt to become advocates rather than witnesses." As a matter of fact, the number of drugs which the doctors tried on Maybrick was something terrible. The list has been published by a London medical journal, with the remark that it was a disgrace to the profession. He was evidently subjected to a process of experimentation, which would have been enough to bring a man in health into a very low condition, much more a man who, in addition to what the doctors were giving him, was getting little daily doses of arsenic from somebody else. What makes expert testimony unreliable is a nice question of psychology. Most experts go on the stand perfectly honest men, but the influence of their retainer on the mind, though subtle, seems in most cases to be overwhelming.

It is reported from Sofia that the Radoslavoff party has ceased to exist, leaving only one anti-dynastic party—namely, that of M. Zankoff, whose importance has considerably diminished during the last few months. The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says the truth is that Russia has been disappointed with regard to the influence of the Zankoffists, who have signally failed to check the development of legal order in the Principality.

EXPLORATIONS IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

M. Jules Borelli, a well-known French explorer, has returned to his native country after four years spent in the wildest regions of Central Africa, and has contributed a short account of his travels to *Galignani*. The main object of his journey was to trace the source of the Juba and to settle the point whether the Omo and the Juba were distinct water-courses, he undertook a voyage of exploration to the sources of the Omo. At Aden he engaged 60 well-armed men, and took a quantity of goods for barter. He decided to enter Africa through the country of the Dankalis. He continues:—The wild tract of country which extends from the Somanli coast to the kingdom of Shoa is not altogether unknown. Roger d'Hericourt in 1830, Barral and others in more recent times, having gone over the route. Still there was a great deal left for me to do. The task I had before me was the more difficult because the countries through which I had to travel are inhabited by numerous nomadic mountain tribes, who live by pillage and murder, and who are among the most inhospitable in Northern Africa. They are treacherous to a degree scarcely conceivable. A traveller among them should always be on his guard, and never lay aside his rifle or revolver. The country is wild and broken, scorched by a candent sun, and furrowed by depressions and cavities, some of which sink to a depth of a thousand and more feet. These rocky masses offer a succession of long and steep ascents.

AN AFRICAN SALT LAKE.

The descent from the plain of Wardilissan, which is covered with stones and pebbles—the pest of the country—and has neither grass nor water, to the Bahr Assal (Salt Lake), lies through a tract which seems to have been turned topsy-turvy between high and steep hills, and reminds one of the infernal regions. Nature has undergone some awful cataclysm in those solitary wastes. The lake is 570 feet below the level of the sea. About a third of the soil in its vicinity is covered with a sheet of salt half a foot thick, which resembles ice. As salt is not only used for culinary purposes, but also as a currency, it is cut into pieces of the shape of a whet-stone; they are about nine inches long, one inch and three-quarter thick, and in the middle two inches wide. Black lava beds abound, and several deep craters. Mimosas, from which gum-arabic is collected, acacias, saline plants, and a few groves of doom palm-trees are alone met with by the way. After days of toilsome journeying through this desolate country, we came upon a huge wall of solid rock, and entered the gorges of Gungunta, an exceedingly narrow defile in the mountains, which close in on every side. On approaching the table-land, as we wormed our way through these precipitous and lofty cliffs, of porphyry and diorite, the ascent was very steep, especially for laden camels; within a few miles the rise of the basaltic mass amounts to 6,000 or 7,000 feet.

THE BLOODTHIRSTY AD ALLI.

We were soon among the wandering tribes of the Ad Alli. Woe to the unfortunate straggler in these parts, for he is sure to be cut off. The Ad Alli are exceedingly ferocious and bloodthirsty. At times we met some of their women and children driving their flocks of sheep and goats. Nor had we less to fear from the savage denizens of the forest and caverns, for here wild beasts abound. Lions are occasionally met with. Leopards also sometimes appear. There are numerous wolves, hyænas, lynxes and foxes. As we approached the Hawash River, which constitutes the boundary between the Danakil, Ad-Alli tribes and the Kingdom of Shoa, the aspect of the country suddenly changes. It becomes verdant and widely cultivated. Small villages are perched on most of the peaked hills we pass. The camel-thorn, babool, tamarind, and the luxuriant socotrine aloe-plant smiled on every side. Game is abundant. Zebras, beizees, spur-fowls, quail, bustards, and floricans swarmed around our path. Antelopes were to be seen grazing; ostriches and herds of wild asses flew past in the jungle. Snipe and duck sought refuge in lakes covered with the lotus plant. In the trees parrots in gay plumage and dog-headed monkeys disported themselves among the branches; and though serpents were not numerous in the undergrowth, some are deadly poisonous. The bed of the Hawash is covered with thick jungle, the haunt of elephants and rhinoceroses. We crossed the river and reached Ankobœr, formerly the capital of Shoa. It is built on two wooded hills; the northern one strongly palisaded; the southern thickly clustered with houses, which are very rude structures of conical shape, covered with thatch. But we made no stay at this place, hastening on to Antoto, which is the present capital of the Kingdom. Antoto, which is at about 60 days' journey from the coast, is the residence of King Menilek II., who claims descent from Solomon.

SHOOTING NIAGARA IN A BARREL.

Carlisle D. Graham, who has won the honour of being the first man to pass over Niagara Falls and escape alive, is a cooper, and he made his trip in a barrel of his own manufacture, in which he had previously passed safely through the whirlpool, and the Devil's Rapids below the Falls. The barrel is of Chinese locust wood, and is 45 feet long 22 inches in diameter at the top, and 15 at the bottom, and at the bulge near the top nearly 27 inches. It weighs 150 lbs., and inside were two 50-lb. bags of sand, while a piece of railroad iron, weighing 25 lbs., was attached to 50 feet of rope to act as drag. Inside were canvas straps arranged to support Graham while on his voyage. The adventurous Graham entered the barrel through the manhole, and crouched upon the bottom, fastening himself with the straps. The manhole was then closed and battened down with a tarpaulin barrel and towed into the middle of the river, a short distance above the Falls. When turned adrift it started slowly, but when it reached the Horseshoe Rapids it began to be whirled about, now below surface, now above, advancing rapidly to the brink of the cataract, over which it passed without shooting outward, remaining in water for the entire distance. A minute and a half later it reappeared, bobbing about in the foam at the foot of the Falls, and soon drifted into the eddies about a hundred feet away. The friends of Graham hastened to pull the barrel ashore. The iron fastenings of the manhole were so bent that they could scarcely be moved, and, moreover, Graham had fastened it inside with an iron bolt, which he had not sufficient strength to pull back. The barrel had to be burst open to get him out. Graham was found to be more dead that alive, but stimulants soon revived him. He had been in the barrel fifty minutes, and he was considerably bruised, but not seriously injured. He says of his experiences: "I went down the Horseshoe Rapids so quickly that I was hardly prepared. The first thing I knew I seemed to be going into a deep abyss, and then I got a crack on the head such as a policeman might give to a drunken man. Then I didn't know much. I was tossed about like a feather. I could not get much air, and did not dare to change my position. I had braced myself up with the aid of the straps, so that I was sure I should not strike my head again. I cannot tell just when I did go over the Falls, for the awful shaking-up stupefied me. I felt happy, like a man who is passing into a painless death by drowning. There was a sense of danger mixed with the pleasure, and the sensation was pleasanter than those I experience now after accomplishing the feat. There were many shocks on the trip, but none so great as the first one, and the mere act of going over the Falls did not make itself particularly felt. I was not entirely oblivious, but felt helpless and voiceless. There was the terrible roar in my ears; I tried to speak aloud in the barrel to break it, but I could not. It was simply awful, yet I felt contented and resigned. I cannot now understand how it was. I knew I really was over Niagara Falls when the barrel went into the eddies. I was almost insensible. They rapped on the barrel and shouted to me. I could hear them talk to me, and tried to answer, but I could not. Finally they broke open the barrel. I did not faint, but I do not know what happened for a while. I shall never repeat the attempt; once is enough."

Of all books that are publicly read for the edification of the people, none, ordinarily, is so badly read as the Bible. It is not merely that public readers fail to give to words the fulness of power and beauty that is in them. It is not merely that the reading lacks rhetorical elegance and finish, and that Holy Writ, as uttered by such persons, ceases to charm and captivate. The Scriptures are often read as one would read a formula in an unknown tongue, whose alphabet and pronunciation he had mastered, but without having the slightest idea what the words meant, or whether they had any meaning.

The persons brought here from Armenia, writes the Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News*, to give evidence as to the outrages of Moussa Bey have presented seven petitions against him, setting out the specific charges brought against him. No step has, however, yet been taken by the Government towards appointing a court of inquiry. It is rumoured that it is not unlikely that Moussa Bey will take to flight. He is threatened with the production of the letters which have been received from the local authorities as evidence against him.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

Carrying coals to Newcastle used to be considered as typically synonymous with a work of supererogation, but the *Newcastle Chronicle* records with regret the fact that a small steamer has been chartered to carry a cargo of coals from Cardiff to Newcastle for the use of the Piemonte, which has just been completed at Elswick and accepted by the Italian Government. This very formidable cruiser is to leave in a few days for Spezia, and I can only hope that the Cardiff coal she is about to take in for the voyage will be of better quality than some of the smoke producing stuff supplied lately to the A squadron. Coals were once before taken into Newcastle from outside, during a strike of pitmen in 1765, but they only came from Durham.

A Devonport correspondent writes that the belted cruiser, Undaunted, is only to have certain minor defects made good, and the improvements in her coaling arrangements and ventilations are not to be carried out, on the ground that she is wanted to be commissioned at an early date for the Mediterranean. Anybody who has served on that station knows that there are parts of it, the coast of Syria, for instance, as hot in summer as the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, and it does seem almost madness, after the experience of the Orlando, to send the Undaunted out there unaltered. From the same source I learn that the finding and stopping the leak in the Aurora is likely to cause a very serious amount of work. The leak is believed to be at the upper edge of the armour belt, which is, though it was never meant to be so, some 2ft. below the water-line. Bad workmanship is the only reason that can be assigned, a reproach from which Pembroke Dockyard has not always been free, as those who know the history of the Royal yacht Osborne will well remember.

Colonel-Commandant Walsh, of the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines, has been promoted to Major-General, and is succeeded by Colonel Moody, late Second Commandant at Chatham. The changes will cause regret in both divisions.

Colonel Kitchener, whose name has been coming to the front again in Egypt, has just been promoted a Major in the corps of Royal Engineers. Till the other day he was a captain in the Royal Engineers and a Colonel in the Army, the latter rank having accompanied the appointment of Queen's Aide-de-camp conferred upon him in April 1888, in recognition of his services in Egypt. As Colonel Kitchener is already a C. M. G., his reward for his recent services at Toski will doubtless be a Companionship of the Bath.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar is to retain command to the troops in Ireland until October 1890. He is exceedingly popular in Dublin, and is, I hear, happy and comfortable there, and though here have more than once been reports that he was likely to resign his command, nothing has transpired to justify them.

Colonel G. A. Furse, C. B., has been placed on the retired list, and Colonel E. H. Sartorius has replaced him as Assistant Adjutant-General (*b*) of the Southern District, Portsmouth. Having attained the age of fifty-five, and obtained colonel's rank as recently as June 15, 1885, there was no help for it, Colonel Furse *had* to go. In him the service loses a capital staff-officer, who has filled various positions, all with credit. He was originally in the Black Watch, but promotion in his day was slow in that distinguished regiment. It is to this fact that his retirement is due, for the utmost had been done, very properly, to help him forward whenever the chance offered.

General Sir Harry Prendergast is eager for military employment. It is his misfortune that he is only fifty-four years of age, and is now, owing to brevets and reorganisations, senior to the Commander-in-Chief in India. On this account he is precluded from obtaining such commands as those of Madras and Bombay. Sir Harry, having accepted the most soldierly of political appointments, is at present Governor-General's Agent in Beloochistan, and will probably be offered a seat in the Council of the Governor-General of India as military member, or in the Council of the Secretary of State for India. Sir Harry Prendergast commanded the Madras Sappers aud Miners for ten years; has acted as Quartermaster General of the Madras Army, and Secretary to the Government in the Military Department; commanded the Western District in Madras 1880, the Ceded Districts in 1881, the British Burma Division 1883, the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force 1884, the Burma Expeditionary Force 1885, and the forces in Burma 1886. In 1887-88 he officiated as Resident in Travancore and Cochin, as Resident in Mysore, and Chief Commissioner of Coorg. His experience has, it will be seen, been varied.

Lord Zetland's staff in Ireinad will be composed as follows:—Capt. Hon. O. V. Lumley (11th Hussars), aide-de-camp and military private secretary; Lieut. Hon. H. F. White (Grenadier Guards), Major W. F. O'Shaughnessy (Royal Dragoons), and Capt. J. A. Orr-Ewing (16th Lancers), aides-de-camp; Major Lord H. L. H. Vane Tempest (2nd Durham Artillery Volunteer Corps), Capt. L. W. Matthews (15th Dragoon Guards), Capt. R. H. Fowler (Shropshire Light Inf.), Lieut. Col. Garrett (half-pay), and Second Lieut. the Earl of Craven (Berks. Yeomanry), extra aides-de-camp.

Commissions in the rank of Second Lieutenant have been conferred upon Troop Sergt. Major M'Ilberron, 2nd Dragoon Guards, who is appointed to the 5th Dragoon Guards, and Corporal of Horse A. G. Maxwell, Royal Horse Guards, appointed to Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish) Fusiliers.

Major-Gen. Sir Francis Grenfell, who was accompanied by his aide-de camp, Capt. Maxwell, D. S. O., had the honour of a private audience with the Khedive on August 26, when his Highness presented him with a sword of honour. The handle is set in brilliants, and has a suitable inscription engraved on it, in which reference is made to the victories to which the Sirdar has led the Khedive's troops. The rumour that Sir Francis Grenfell does not intend returning to Egypt is, the *Army and Navy Gazette* states, devoid of foundation. The General purposes returning towards the end of October to resume his duties as Sirdar.

It is probable that there will be a further small distribution of rewards for the operations in Burma. The military authorities would, of course, in reopening the matter, act discriminately; but, says the *army and Navy Gazette*, some of those who will be brought to their notice have displayed such devotion under trying circumstances, that it is felt that it would be an injustice to ignore them.

It has been officially notified that the next examination of volunteer officers in tactics, fortification, military law, and military topography will be held throughout England, Scotland, and Wales on the first Tuesday in November. There are now 1,200 volunteer officers who have passed in tactics and earn the extra capitation grant for their corps.

An order has been issued from the War Office directing considerable changes in the future payment of army pensioners. Those of the Household Cavalry, Foot Guards, and Medical Staff will be paid from Chelsea Hospital; Cavalry of the Line, Yeomanry Permanent Staff, and the former Land Transport Corps and Military Train, from Canterbury; Artillery Army Service, and Commissariat and Transport Corps, and Ordnance Store Corps, from Woolwich; the Royal Engineers, from Chatham; and Infantry and Militia permanent staff from the paymasters of regimental districts. All other pensioners will be paid from Chelsea Hospital, and the new arrangement will come into force on January 1.

It is officially intimated that during the practice of the City of London Artillery Volunteers at Sheerness on Sept. 7, a Sharpnell shell, fired from a 40-pounder Armstrong breechloading gun, burst within twenty yards of the battery, instead of at a long range of over 1,600 yards. Several splinters and other missiles fell among the Volunteers on the batteries, but with only one exception the injuries were not serious. The burst naturally caused considerable consternation among the Volunteers, who, still standing to their guns, saw that their adjutant, Capt. Terry, R. A., was severely injured. Surg. Ray and Hospital-Sergt Edwards were soon on the spot, and found that among Capt. Terry's injuries an artery had been cut open. It is stated that the accident is clearly attributable to the use of defective or obsolete ammunition, such as caused a similar accident some few months since, and that a court of inquiry has been appointed to investigate a matter which might have been more serious.

The appointment of Captain John Fellowes, C. B., to the command of the Hercules, in succession to Captain Claude Buckle, will doubtless go far to console him for his capture in the Hero by Admiral Tracey's squadron.

The *Navy List* is with too much justice regarded as a magnificent collection of errors, but its compilers [illegible] probably not responsible for the precipitate [illegible]tion of the Sultan's name, thus giving up her [illegible] as hopeless, while only last Thursday a staff-[illegible]eer was appointed to her, and very likely other [illegible] will follow in due course.

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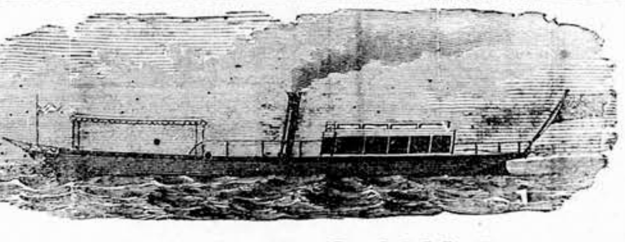

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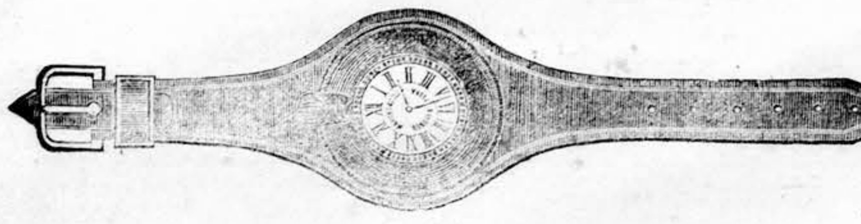

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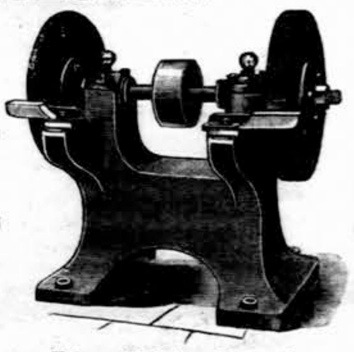

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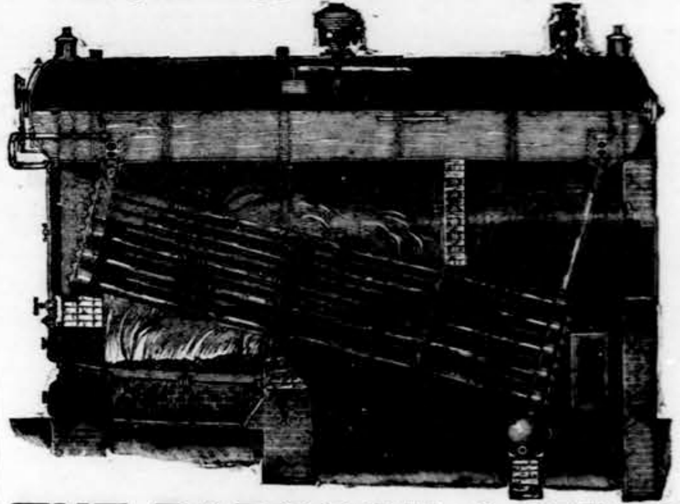

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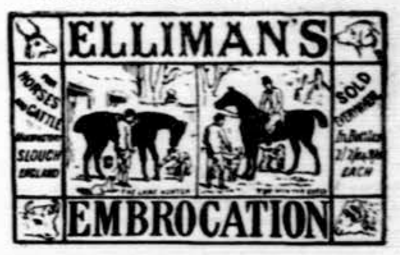

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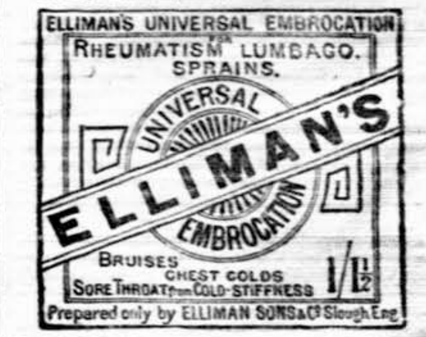

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